The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,107—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY
Insist upon having it.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 1904. Saturday, 2 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
27th Feb.	ORIENTAL	5384	MOLDAVIA	9777
5th Mar.	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
12th "	PENINSULAR	5294	ARCADIA	6603
19th "	MACEDONIA	10509	.....	.....
26th "	ORIENTAL	5294	AUSTRALIA	6501
2nd Apl.	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
9th "	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6610
16th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5384	MONGOLIA	9500
30th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
7th May	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
14th "	MOLDAVIA	9777	.....	.....
21st "	ORIENTAL	5384	HIMALAYA	6898
28th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 22nd February.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
DJEMBEA	5,307	Schmitz	25th Feb. 190
VILLE DE LA CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	24th Mar. 1904.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Guionnet	21st Apr. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "NERA," 5,876 tons, Captain Chevalier, to sail on or about the 4th March, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent,
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st Mar. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mossa	4,119	1st Apr. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st May 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mossa	4,119	1st June 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GORITIA	C. de Bratteli	3,106	20th Mar, 1904
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,588	20th Apr. "
*SILESIA	L. to Stagni	5,158	20th Apr "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Piraus.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE,

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 600. 2nd Class Rs. 485. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co at reduced fares.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	6,013	29th Feb, 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages,
Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 51, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 26th February, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 29th Feb., at 10 a. m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KERBELA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 23rd Feb., at 10 a. m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebandar, Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA" 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 25th Feb., at 10 a.m.

FOR POREBANDER, MOMBASA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VIRAWA," 3,300 tons, on or about 25th February.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 8th March, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,000 tons, on or about 23rd February.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents
Bombay, 22nd February 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.
Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.
Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows :—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea).... Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles..... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate to exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700 Suez, Rs. 350 ; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea), Rs. 850.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	Sailing about 1904,
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	23th Feb.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5,124	8th Mar.
SCINDIA	S. Abrey	5,106	22nd Mar.
BRITANNIA	A. C. Turner, R.N.R.	3,089	4th Apr.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5,091	19th Apr.
ASIA	J. W. Shanklin	3,811	22nd May.
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	6,716	31st "

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

PASSAGES Booked at Short Notice. GOODS cleared from Custom.

GOODS of every description taken charge of

Every convenience for Passengers going Home and New Arrivals.

Our Representative will meet all Trains and Steamers.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

NEBUER & Co.,
PASSENGER AND SHIPPING AGENTS,
119, RAMPART ROW,
(Over Messrs. Dannet & Co., Bombay.)

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE,
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
BUNDESRATH	2,085	Ahrens	25th Feb., 1904.
SULTAN	2,881	Pens	12th Mar., 1904.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES,
Agent,
21, Medows Street, Bombay, 16th February, 1904.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

THE EXCELLENCE OF FOOD

is of paramount importance, especially in hot countries, where so much depends upon how the digestive organs behave. It is with this knowledge that

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
OF THE APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT,

take special pains to see that everything served in or issued from their Establishment is thoroughly fresh, and fit for human consumption.

BREAKFASTS,
TIFFINS,
AND DINNERS,

are served in best style at any hour of the day, till 8-45 P.M.

Charges from Re. 1.

SPECIAL LADIES' ROOM for Light Refreshments. Drinks of every description supplied at moderate charges, including the latest American Beverages.

The BAND of the 123rd (Outram) Rifles PLAYS EVERY WEDNESDAY, from 7 to 9 P.M.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE

MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES

FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.

Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month.

LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS

MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA., CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,

Specialists in

WEDDING, CHRISTENING AND BIRTHDAY CAKES,

ARTISTICALLY DECORATED FANCY CAKES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

FONDANTS, ALMOND PASTE SWEETS, CHOCOLATES, &c.,

Made fresh on the Premises.

All Orders carefully attended to by the MANAGING PROPRIETORS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 325.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.
INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.
HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels
CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.
CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.
PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.
INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.
"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTEE" containing Sailling Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ASTHMA of any stage or standing is cured outright by our Specific. R. S. Ashcroft, Esq., Howrah, writes :—"As I have already benefited by your Medicine, I shall not forget to recommend it to any of my friends who may be so unfortunate as to be attacked with ASTHMA." Price Rs. 5. One phial is generally sufficient in an ordinary case.
Please write to J. C. MUKHERJI & CO.,
V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

SPEED INDICATOR
COMBINING CHRONOGRAPH AND WATCH.

A HIGH-CLASS TIME-KEEPER.

FOR the use of Motorists, Cyclists, Travellers, Railway Officials, Sportsmen, &c., to show without any calculation rates of speed of Motor Cars, Trains, Carriages, Horses, Bicycles or any Conveyance.

Given a measured distance of a quarter of a mile, this CHRONOGRAPH WATCH will show the EXACT RATE of SPEED per hour attained between starting and finishing points.

When passing the starting point the button of Chronograph should be pressed to start the Chronograph.

When passing the finishing quarter mile point press the button to stop it.

The Chronograph pointing to the figure above the hour numerals indicates the rate of speed per hour.

Apart from the use abovementioned, these Watches are the most accurate Chronographs and will be found most reliable by owners of race horses, trainers, &c.

IN SILVER CASE Rs. 120.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PROSPECTUS OF
MESSRS. MAX MINCK & CO., "LD.,"
WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,
ESTABLISHED IN LAHORE 1876.
APPLY FOR PROSPECTUS:—
THE SECRETARY,
MESSRS. MAX MINCK & Co., LD., LAHORE.
5,000 SHARES of Rs. 100 or (£6-13-4) each,
8 per ent. on paid up Shares Guaranteed.

NOTICE.

ONLY 500 more Shares will be issued up to the 31st December, 1903, of which the present Shareholders will have the first refusal.
Mr. MAX MINCK having returned from South Africa, does not think it advisable to issue the whole of the Shares just now, as we do not require so large a capital for the present.

THE TWO BEST INDIAN CIGARS IN ASIA ARE BAHADUR BOUQUETS AND LIGHT OF ASIA CIGARS.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU OF THIS.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.
WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK,
LIMITED,
5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.
ESTABLISHED 1836.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£3,000,000

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE SOCIETY OF THE JAPANESE RESIDENTS IN BOMBAY

WILL be glad to receive general contributions towards the FUND started in aid of the WIDOWS and FAMILIES of the JAPANESE SOLDIERS and SAILORS FALLEN in the WAR between JAPAN and RUSSIA. The following Members of the Committee are specially appointed to meet the general requirements of the charitable object in view by inviting subscriptions from the benevolent public.

THE MEMBERS OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE :—

S. HAYASHI, Esq.,
Care of The Japanese Consulate, Fort, Bombay.

T. KUSUMOTO, Esq.,
Care of The Nippon, Yusen Kaisha, Fort, Bombay.

T. MAJIMA, Esq.,
Care of The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Fort, Bombay.

Y. MATSUO, Esq.,
Care of The Yokohama Specie Bank Ld., Fort, Bombay.

M. K. TATSUTA, Esq.,
Care of The Japan Cotton Spinners' Association, Fort, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD., Bombay, has kindly complied with the request of the Society to act as the Cashiers for the purpose and all contributions will be acknowledged by the Bank on behalf of the Society. The public to suit their purpose may address to any of the Members of the Special Committee for information required.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of IRON and STEEL, arrived per Hansa Line s. s. "EHRENFELS," in Shed, Prince's Dock, are hereby informed that their consignments ex above Vessel, are ready for delivery.

JOHN HAND,
Superintendent, Port Trust Docks.

Dated 23rd February, 1904.

IN THE COURT OF THE SUBORDINATE JUDGE OF NILGIRIS, OOTACAMUND.

O.S. No. 105 OF 1902.

FULICE SILBERMANN & Co. .....Plaintiff's.

vs.

C. AKELANDA IYER .....Defendant.

To

Mr. C. AKELANDA IYER, defendant, lately residing in the Tudor Hall house, Ootacamund.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs above-named have instituted a suit against you in the above Court for recovery of Rs. 1,104-0 and costs and the suit is set down for hearing on the 15th March. 1904. In the event of your failure to appear in Court either in person or by a pleader, the suit will be finally disposed of in your absence.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court, this 18th day of February 1904.

By Order,
G. N. KRISHNIAH,
Head Clerk.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 2 P.M., on MONDAY, the 29th February, 1904, for the REMOVAL of OFFAL and KUTCHRA daily from the Compound of the Bandora Slaughter Houses, during a period of twelve months from the 1st March, 1904.

2. A deposit of Rs 500 must be paid in the Chief Accountant's Office at the time of lodging Tenders which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender or of refusal to sign the contract.

3. Full particulars with regard to the contract can be obtained on application at the Office of the Superintendent of Markets.

4. The successful Tenderer will have to pay the full stamp duty on his contract and the charges for executing it and a further deposit of Rs. 500, making a total deposit of Rs. 1,000, as security for the proper fulfilment of the contract which sum shall be retained by the Municipal Commissioner without interest till the expiration of the contract period. The deposit amount will however, be allowed to be invested at the option of and on a written application from the successful Tenderer in such securities as may be approved of by the Commissioner.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. L. HARVEY,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 22nd February, 1904.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY OPENED a BRANCH of our Company at Karachi under the management of Mr. A. G. DOVEY.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., LD.,
S. M. MOSES,
Director.

Bombay, 22nd February, 1904.

IN *Re* MESSRS. WM. WATSON & Co.

MESSRS. GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., BOMBAY
and
MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co., CALCUTTA,

BEG to INTIMATE that they are prepared to place funds at the disposal of Members of the Services who may be inconvenienced by the suspension of the above Firm; particulars may be learnt on application.

They will also be glad to undertake the realization of Claims and to collect the dividends as the same are declared by the Liquidator.

ARDESHER'S PRIZE DRAWING.

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY, 20.

THERE was a popular gathering this evening at ARDESHER'S. Mr. Ardesher speaking said : Ladies and Gentlemen.—I cannot sufficiently thank you for your kind patronage, confidence, and support since 1899. He further said that English manufactured goods created jealousy. A member of the Indian National Congress asked why was not Mr. Ardesher pushing Indian manufactures. He replied that Indian Artists were extinct and English manufactures were superior to foreign goods. If the public would help he would push Indian manufactures, but they were not appreciated. In conclusion he said that any one having a doubt about the drawing might scrutinize it. The next drawing will take place on the 14th May, and Tickets will be given free of charge up to the 7th May. The first prize in that drawing is fixed at Rs. 2,000. After refreshments had been served by the Temple Bar Hotel to the people the gathering dispersed. The first Prize of Rs. 1,000 fell to Ticket No. 10,009, held by Bava Lachmandas of the Golden Temple, Amritsar ; the second, a Gold Watch, fell to No. 6,728, held by Bai Navajbai Edulji Bharucha, Old Modi Khana, Bombay; the third fell to No. 8,008, Valabhji Pranlal Chaparia of Veraval. Nineteen Prizes went to ladies and gentlemen present on the spot and were paid promptly. There was a large demand for Timepieces and Watches.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 32 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps. Artistic but not obtrusive. Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCUS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

HARDY'S BROMPTON COUGH LOZENGES are a Universal Cough Medicine. They allay tickling of the throat and cure any kind of Cough. Agents—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

CYCLISTS.—Insist upon Dunlop Tyres, Dunlop Covers, Dunlop Rims, Dunlop Midget Outfit From all Cycle Dealers—THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., Ltd., 41, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

HALT! FRONT!!—English Double Gloster CHEESE, English CHEDDAR and Wiltshire Breakfast BACON, all at Hannas per lb. at PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.

BONA-FIDE SALE of Dental Surgeons, Messrs. Bromby and Weston's Office Furniture, Lathe, Dental Instruments, etc., at Hammam Street, Fort opposite Soundy and Co., THIS DAY, at 2 P.M.

WANTED a B.A., LL.B. Salary Rs. 60. Apply to the THAKUR of Piploda, Malwa, C.I.

WANTED AT ONCE.—A respectable Eurasian or Native Christian GIRL to attend on a Lady proceeding up-country. Must have good references. Needlewoman preferred. Apply before 11 A.M., and after 5 P.M. to COL. STANLEY SMITH, Green's Mansions.

WANTED.—STUDENTS for our special class of BOOK-KEEPING, Certificates from London. Vacancy Register for obtaining situations. Terms very moderate. Apply M. BENJAMIN, Church Gate Street Bombay.

HEAD READER WANTED, for an Anglo-Indian Paper. Must be well experienced and steady. Apply with Copies of Testimonials to Box No. "247," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

SPLENDID SELECTION of CARRIAGE TIMEPIECES and CLOCKS, with and without Alarm from Rs. 30 to Rs. 100; quarter chiming Rs. 125.—DURSHTJI CAWASJEE G. I. P. Ry. Watchmaker, 55, Esplanade Rd.

EXPERIENCE gives confidence, that's why we are so confident of pleasing you by recommending BURGHAM'S QUICK TONIC for Dyspepsia and constipation. Is not a Purgative. Rs. 2.—MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Price Rs. 20. Apply "Q," care of "Bombay Gazette."

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3 do. Reates	£85 1-4	= unchanged
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£103 1-2	= — 1-2
3½ per cent. Indian Rupee Paper	£81 1-4	= unchanged

SILVER—

Spot in London	27 1-4	= — 1-16
2 months hence	26 3-4	= — 1-16
Spot in New York	53	= unchanged

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·20	= unchanged
Berlin	20·49 1-2	= — 1
New York Demand	4·5·5 1-5	= + 1-8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4	= unchange
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 3-8	= do
6 " "	3 3-8	= do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 3-4	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8	= do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	2 7-8	= do
7 day market loans	3	= do

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £100,000.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 7 1-1.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester steady. Total sales 5,000. Spot 7·38 plus 10. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 1-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 2,000. Arrivals closed dull.

Feb-Mar.	Mar-Apl.	Apl-May
7·18	7·16	7·17
+ 3	+ 3	+ 2
May-June	June-July.	July-Aug.
7·19	7·19	7·15
+ 2	+ 2	+ 2
Aug-Sept	Sept-Oct	Oct.-Nov.
7·01	6·35	6·05
+ 2	----	+ 1

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	12,000
Do. last year	24,000
Exports to Great Britain	5,000
Do. do Continent	6,000
Mid-Uplands	14·50 unchanged
Futures, month of March	13·95 + 23
Do. do. July	14·28 + 16

In New Orleans—

Spot	13 3-4 unchanged
Futures, month of May	13·76 — 24
Do. do. August	13·67 — 22
Tone at close	Barely steady.

Holiday in New York on Monday.

COTTON.

Stock in London	8,000 Bales.
Total visible supply	3,400,000 do
Do do of which is East Indian	308,000 do
Do Quantity in sight	8,500,000 do

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Saturday, February 20th, 1904 :—

Cotton	11,456 bales.
Wheat	3,312 cwts.
Linseed	3,549 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	3,703 "
Gingellyseed	9,833 "
Poppyseed	134 "
Groundnuts	2,288 "
Castorseed	428 "
Rice	4,713 "
Myrabolanis	3,459 "
Cottonseed	3,745 "
Mowraseed	Nil "
Gram	838 "
Joowar	3,785 "
Maize	697 "

BOMBAY FEB. 22.

Exchange—Tone quiet,
Bank T.T.....1s. 4 3-32
Bank Demand .....1s. 4 1-32.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.1s. 4 3-32,
Do 6 do do 1s. 4 1-32
French Francs 8 do do 172
Marks 8 do do 139 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight .....
Shanghai 30 do do ..... } nominal.
Japan 30 do do .....
Government Paper—3½ per cent. Tone Steadier.
Cash..... Rs. 95·14
1st Settlement 3rd March " 95·14
Money Market.—Tone quiet.

BANK RATE.

Bank of England since 3rd Sept.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 11th Feb.	7	do.
Bank of Bengal do 21st Jan.	7	do.
Bank of Madras do 22nd Jan.	7	do.

SEEDS—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	5	10	0
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5	4	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5	10	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready...	9	0	0
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.			
Ready	5	12	0
Forward	5	15	0
Castorseed—Tone quiet.			
Ready	21	0	0
Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Howree Khandeish ...	32	0	0
15 per cent. Mixed ...	31	0	0
25 per cent. " ...	30	8	0
50 per cent. " ...	28	4	0
Black Kutnee " ...	24	8	0

WHEAT.—Tone firm,

Pissi 91 per cent.	Rs. 30·8
Club No. 1 "	" 30
Hard Red "	" 25

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

MARKET CLOSED

COTTON.—The market is quiet with prices almost exchanged. There is little business passing at Colaba as buyers are offering lower rates which sellers refuse to accept. In the Sutta market Broach M.G. good is quoted Rs. 275 for 25th March.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)...	235	221	213	25 Feb.
Bengal (M.-G.) (Ry. terms)...	237	225	...	do
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	237	225	...	do
Oomrawatee(descriptions)M.-G.	258	252	...	do
Khandeish (M.-G.)	237	231		do
Jalgaum do.	239	231		do
Khandwa do.	251	...		do
Khangaum fair staple (M-G) }	260	254	...	do
Karanja do. do. }				
Akola do. do. }				
Oomras, good staple (M.G.)	272	262	...	do
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (MG)	265	259	...	do
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)...	257	261	...	do
Broach (M.-G.) ...	297	...	276	March
Do. (M.-G.) ...	294	...	...	April
Bhownagger (M. G ...	259	259	...	May
Do, (M. G.) ...	265	255	..	May
Mutia (M. G.)	245	235	...	Feb.
Dharwar (S.-G.)	...	...	272	May.
Westerns	...	...	260	"

SHARES.

	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	1,270
Manockjee Petit Mills	2,040
Central India Mills	1,572½
New Berar Press	520
Telephone Coy	25

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	Steady
Surats	Quiet
Good Bhownugger	----
The Manchester Market has been	Steady.
2 1-2 per cent Consols	85 1-16
3 per cent Rentes	----
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	103 1-2
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	81 1-4
Bar Silver	27 1-4

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 20th February, as compared with the statement of the 13th February :—

LIABILITIES,	Feb. 13, Rs.	Feb. 20, Rs.
Capital	100,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	84,00,000	84,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	43,83,321	49,34,495
Public Deposits at Branches	36,53,818	36,51,807
Other Deposits	6,77,21,145	7,08,13,328
Post Bills	13,183	16,959
Sundries	11,30,732	11,67,226
Rs.	9,55,04,202	9,89,76,550
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,10,67,372	1,03,44,558
Other authorised Securities	21,57,150	23,95,125
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	44,61,653	46,20,837
Loans do. do. do.	1,59,07,501	1,48,23,903
Bills discounted and purchased	3,05,56,918	2,95,21,093
Dead Stock	3,55,393	3,55,392
Stamps and Stationery	3,868	3,818
Balances with other Banks	7,80,797	6,33,514
Sundries	1,19,397	1,00,976
Cash	2,87,85,996	3,56,73,129
Rs.	9,55,01,000	9,89,76,550

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and RELIGIOUS NOTICES (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BULLEN—February 18, at Cannanore, the wife of Major J W Bullen, R A M C, of a daughter.
BROWN—February 14, at Ganrock, N B, the wife of Harry Brown, of a son.
TIGHE—February 14, at Belgaum, the wife of Lieut-Col M J Tighe, D S O, 82nd, Punjabis, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

WILKINSON—LAURENCE—January 30, at the Cathedral, Allahabad, Claud Denison Stirling Wilkinson, third son of the Rev J H Wilkinson, of Woodcote, Berks, England, to Violet Emily Laurence, second daughter of T H Laurence, of Ecchinswell Barks, England.
WOOLHOUSE—KELLY—February 16, at All Saints' Church Coonoor, by the Rev J Cameron, Senior Chaplain, Sutherland Edward Woolhouse, 1st Essex Regt, to Norah Kathleen, younger daughter of the late F W Kelly, F R G S, late Deputy Supt, Survey of India, and of the Straits Settlements.

DEATHS.

BENSON—February 17, suddenly, at Gundelpet, Percy Eden Benson, Mysore Forest Department, eldest son of Lt-Col P H Benson, I M S, "Langford," Bangalore, aged 28.
BRONCKE—February 15, at Bankipore, William Joseph Broncke, of Chupparam, aged 73 years.
SIBOLD—February 9, at Jubbulpore, C P, India on morning, of cerebral effusion, Edward Henry Sibold, aged 66 years and 20 days. Formerly Proprietor and Editor of the "Jubbulpore Chronicle," etc., and for upwards of 40 years a resident of Jubbulpore.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 6h. 24m. Sun sets 6h. 3m. High water, 2-44m. 3-37a. Low water, 8-57m., 8-55a.
B. L. H. Parade, Sandis, Church Gate Station 6-45 a. m.
Lecture by Mr. R. K. Dadachanji, Framji Cowasji Institute, 6-45 p.m.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta.

MR. R. K. DADACHANJI'S LECTURE.—The fourth lecture of the season under the auspices of the "Dnyan Prasarak Mandali" will be delivered in Gujarati at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at 5-45 p.m., to-day, by Mr. R. K. Dadachanji, B.A., L.B. The topic selected for the evening is "The making of a great nation." All are cordially invited to attend.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per s.s. R. I. M. S. Clive will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. on Thursday, the 25th instant.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay per s.s. Bundesrat will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Thursday, the 25th instant. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

UNIVERSITY ELECTION.—Yesterday evening the election by the University of Bombay of two Fellows to the Bombay Corporation took place in the Convocation Hall. It was conducted by Mr. Farlunji M. Dastur, University Registrar. The following four Fellows were candidates for the two seats, the asterisk denoting the Councillors serving on the present Corporation: Mr. Damodar G. Padhye; Mr. Shivram J. Bhandarkar; *The Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad; and *Mr. Rustom K. R. Kama. The election was by ballot and the votes were taken between 4 and 6 p.m. The Registrar declared the result as follows: Mr. Setalvad 83 votes; Mr. Padhye, 61; Mr. Kama, 51; and Mr. Bhandarkar, 47, and he returned the first two as duly elected. There were 170 Fellows on the election roll, of whom 115 voted.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF COCAINE.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Coxen charged Mohanlal Chunilal, a pan-seller, with being in possession of more than six grains of cocaine without a license from the Collector of Abkari Bombay. It appeared from the evidence that on receiving certain information on Sunday Inspector Coxen sent Sub-Inspector Hassan to the accused's shop in Girgaum Road to make inquiries. Mr. Hassan returned unsuccessful. In the evening Mr. Coxen received some further information and proceeded to the accused's house, from where he succeeded in recovering sixteen packets of cocaine. The accused admitted having been in possession of the cocaine, but said he had kept it for his own use. He was convicted and fined Rs. 50.

RUN OVER BY A HACK VICTORIA.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Ibrahim Raja, a hack victoria driver, was charged with rash and negligent driving. It appeared from the evidence of Mr. Isaac Cooke, of the Bombay Tramway Company, that on Sunday evening as Mr. Cooke was walking along the Wellington Lines the accused came from behind him driving his conveyance and without giving him the slightest notice knocked him down the victoria went over his head and body. A wound was caused on Mr. Cooke's head. The accused was arrested and while he was being taken to the police station he tried to settle the matter with Mr. Cooke for Rs. 10. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge. He was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or in default undergo three weeks' rigorous imprisonment. Out of the fine if paid Rs. 15 were ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

STOLEN PROPERTY.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Inspector Hamsworth charged two women named Idia and Siban with possessing and disposing of stolen ornaments of the value of Rs. 50 the property of one Lalmahomed Fattoo, Mr. Mistry pleader, appeared for the complainant. The evidence showed that the complainant resided at Jacob Circle. He went to his native country about four months ago and returned to Bombay about two months after. About a week after his return he had occasion to open his box when he missed the ornaments, but made no report to the Police. On Friday morning last he saw one Alaiia Abdulla passing by his house with a pair of gold bangles in his hands. The complainant identified the bangles as those which formed portion of the missing ornaments and informed the police. Alaiia made a statement which led to the arrest of the two accused and the recovery of the ornaments from persons to whom they had been sold by both the accused. The Magistrate convicted both the accused and sentenced them each to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

ILLICIT SALE OF COCAINE.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Karson las Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Coxen charged Hariprasad Beharuprasad, a pan-seller in Kalbadevi Road, and his servant Shrinarayen with selling cocaine without a license. It appeared that on receiving certain information the previous night Inspector Coxen called a punch who thoroughly searched one Kanayalal, a silver broker and then sent Kanayalal to the shop of the first accused with a marked four anna piece. The accused sold four annas' worth of cocaine to Kanayalal and soon after that they were arrested and the shop was searched. Twelve packets of cocaine as well as the marked coin were recovered from the accused's box in the shop. The accused pleaded not guilty. The first accused said Kanayalal, who was his customer, left the cocaine packets in his shop that day. Kanayalal gave him a four anna piece and asked for change which he gave him. Subsequently Kanayalal brought the police to his shop and got him and his servant arrested. The second accused said he was employed by the first accused only on the day he was arrested. He did not know what cocaine was. The Magistrate convicted them on the evidence and sentenced them to pay a fine of Rs. 75 each, or in default to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

DISPUTE AT A CASTE MEETING.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Laximon Harischundra and five others were charged with assaulting and insulting Waman Bhaji, a Hindu. Mr. Venlinker pleader, defended the accused. The complainant in his evidence said that on the 4th instant a general meeting of his caste was held in a dharamsala at Gamdevi, at which the first accused presided. When the witness rose to address the meeting, the chairman said he had no right to speak and told him to sit down, but on his claiming his right to address the meeting he was allowed to speak for not more than fifteen minutes. He began addressing the assembly but had not spoken for more than two minutes when he was stopped by the chairman and the other accused rushed at him with their arms stretched out, threatening to assault him if he persisted in his address. The chairman then called his servant and ordered him to eject the witness out of the room. The witness thereupon left the meeting. The defence was that as the complainant was ruled out of order by the chairman he had no right to address the meeting. The Magistrate held that the chairman was justified in stopping the complainant from addressing the meeting on points which he thought were irrelevant inasmuch as Rule (b) of the caste meeting empowered the chairman to decide the relevancy or otherwise of a speech. The accused were acquitted.

DRY, THIN, AND FALLING HAIR is caused by want of natural oil in the skin so essential for nourishing and stimulating its growth. ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL provides the necessary nourishment, feeds the hair, prevents baldness, and produces a luxuriant and silky growth. Also sold in a golden colour for fair hair. Ask Stores and Chemists for ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, of 37, Hatton Garden, London.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall. Mr. James Macdonald presiding.

THE FITZGERALD LAMP COLUMN.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner, forwarding a copy of the Executive Engineer's report on the subject of the lighting of the Fitzgerald Lamp Column and the supply of water to the Fountain and stating that he approved of the Executive Engineer's proposal to defer the question of lighting the column and requesting the sanction of the Corporation to its adoption. The Commissioner further stated that if the Corporation approved of his recommendation regarding the lighting of the column he would arrange to get the Fountain repaired and for its being supplied with water.

With regard to the question of lighting the column, the Executive Engineer in his report stated it would not be possible to effect this satisfactorily by the mere replacement of the existing gas lamp with a Kitson or other high-candle-power lamp on account of the difficulty experienced in obtaining access to the top of the column. The only satisfactory way of carrying out the work would appear to be the fixing of a four armed bracket to the top of the column and to hang a lamp from the extremity of each arm. This arrangement would allow of the lamps being lowered to the base of the column for lighting and trimming purposes by means of winches and cords. The cost of making and fixing these brackets inclusive of the cost of fixing the hoisting gear, etc. if carried out by our workshops would be approximately Rs. 831-14-0. It might be advisable to suggest that consideration of the matter should be deferred until the electric light is introduced into Bombay with a view to the lighting of the large open space surrounding this column by electric arc lamps in place of Washington lamps.

On the motion of Dr. Jahangir J. Cursetji, the report was adopted and it was further resolved to inform the Commissioner that the Corporation approved of the proposal to defer the question of lighting the column until the introduction of electric light in the city, but they would be glad if the fountain was repaired and supplied with water at once.

VALUATION OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTIES.

Consideration was given to a letter to the President from the Secretary to Government, General Department with regard to the appointment by Government of a person to fix the valuation of Government buildings and lands in the city for the next terms of five years, commencing on the 1st April next for the assessment of these properties expiring on the 31st March next. The letter states:—"I am directed to forward herewith copy of a letter form the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, No. 2927, dated the 23rd December 1903, and to state that his Excellency the Governor-in-Council proposes, with the concurrence of the Municipal Corporation to appoint Mr. C. F. Stevens to fix for the next ensuing term of five years the rateable value of buildings and lands in the City of Bombay vesting in His Majesty and beneficially occupied. I am to request that you will be so good as to inform me whether the Corporation concurs in the appointment of Mr. Stevens and consents to pay a moiety (viz., Rs. 2,500) of the cost of his remuneration, as also of the charges for printing the award."

On the motion of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna it was resolved to agree to the arrangement proposed by Government with regard to Mr. Stevens' appointment.

ASSESSMENT OF PROPERTIES.

The Commissioner forwarded a return of appeals filed in the Small Causes Court by house-owners against assessment of their properties.

Mr. D. E. Wacha moved that the statement be recorded.

Mr. Hormusji Shapurjee Vakil said property owners were not fairly treated by the assessment department. He took exception to the Municipality retaining three senior Counsel of the Bombay Bar and thus debarring the ratepayers from obtaining the best possible legal advice. When Government were satisfied with engaging the services of one counsel only why should the Municipality retain the services of three. He further stated that the number of appeals was small not because the house-owners were fairly treated but because of the inconveniences and difficulties they were subjected to by the assessment departments. He thought the system of the assessment department was faulty.

The proposition was agreed to.

THE CRESCENT SITE.

The Corporation considered the report of their Committee on the question of making a representation to the Bombay Improvement Trust for reserving the Crescent site as an open space. The Committee reported that after careful consideration of the matter in consultation with the Commissioner they were unable to recommend any representation to the Trust or to Government which would have any chance of success.

The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta moved that the report be approved and recorded. He said the report was of a disappointing nature. The Committee had considered the matter very carefully. It was a pity that large portions of open spaces should have been built upon to the extent to which it had been done. The Committee considered the question of reserving the Crescent site, but there were several considerations which presented themselves to them and they found it difficult to make out a plausible case to enable them to approach Government to keep the site as an open space. It was an eyesore of the town where overcrowding was not so great as in the other parts of the town and where the surrounding buildings could not be considered as being shut out from open air, if proper buildings with large spaces or gardens laid out in the middle were allowed to be erected. At one time it was proposed that the Cathedral should be shifted to the Crescent site and a suggestion to that effect was made by Colonel Olivier at the Board of the Improvement Trust. He (the speaker) thought it was not at all a bad thing to have a Cathedral on the site on condition that a portion of it should be kept as an open garden. Their European brethren were as much entitled to have an adequate accommodation for their religious sevices as other community and he thought that if such a structure was erected there with an open space surrounding it, it would not be a bad solution of the question. Now that the scheme for erecting a building for the Bank of Bombay had been abandoned it was difficult to see how the site would be dealt with, if the Improvement Trust had resolved to have it built upon. It was under these circumstances that the committee came to the conclusion that they were unable to recommend any representation to the Trust or to Government which would have any chance of success.

Mr. Kabraji observed that the report was disappointing not only to the members of the Corporation but also to the residents of the Fort. It was scandalous that open spaces in and about the Fort had been built upon.

Dr. Sukhia said the Committee had very rightly and properly come to the conclusion that the site should be built upon.

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha said the number of open spaces in the crowded parts of the city was very small and such spaces were becoming fewer since the Improvement Trust came into existence. There were fifty seven open spaces in London costing crores of rupees. He considered that Government would be benevolent enough to reserve the Crescent site as an open space.

The proposition on being put to the vote was agreed to.

ROAD ALIGNMENT.

The Corporation considered a report of their Committee on the proposals made by the chairman of the City Improvement Trust for improving the road alignment opposite the Victoria Terminus by throwing into it two plots of land belonging to Government and one plot belonging to the City Improvement Trust at a total cost to the Municipality of Rs. 6,379 plus legal expenses.

The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta proposed that the report be adopted and a copy of it be forwarded to the Commissioner with an intimation that the Corporation approval of the modified proposals submitted by the Committee and authorised him to join on behalf of the Corporation the Improvement Trust in the representation proposed to be made to Government for obtaining from them the plot in question free of charge and would await a report from him as to the arrangement finally arrived at.

The proposition was adopted.

The Corporation was then adjourned till 3 p. m. on Thursday next.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 22ND FEBRUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure.—With the exception of a brisk rise at Cawnpore, Bangalore and Bijapur pressure changes have been small and irregular. The barometer is slightly above normal.

Winds are varia ble in direction and the force has been fresh to light.

Temperature is generally about or in slight excess of normal. The maximum varied from 97° at Bellary to 72° at Jacobabad and the minimum from 76° at Cochin to 51 at Lahore and Jacobabad.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in Rajputana, Gujarat, Kathiawar, Central India, Central and the United Provinces and Berar and at Lahore and Ratnagiri.

Rain.—A few drops are reported from Jacobabad. Weather continues fine though skies remain cloudy in many places.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India

JUDGE AND JURY DISAGREE.

SENTENCE OF DEATH CONFIRMED.

MR. A. LUCAS, Sessions Judge of Poona, in January last submitted for the orders of the High Court the proceedings of his own court in the case of Imperator against Bhiwa bin Abajee Godade, who was charged with murder and in which he disagreed with the jury's unanimous verdict of not guilty. The reference was considered at the High Court on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston.

Mr. H. C. Coyajee appeared for the accused; and Rao Bahadur V. J. Kirtiker, Government Pleader, for the Crown.

The accused was charged with the murder of a boy named Ganpati, aged about twelve years, on the 4th December last, by striking blows on his head with an axe. The deceased was in the habit of playing with the accused, and it was stated that on the afternoon of the day on which Ganpati disappeared he was seen with the accused in a field near a river. The boy's body was found next day floating in the river with severe injuries. The evidence showed that on the 7th December, the accused produced the foot which had been cut off from the deceased's body, the clothes he was wearing, and the anklet and sham watch he had on his person when he disappeared, and that he also pointed out a place in his field where the earth had been disturbed, and another place where there was some bloodstained earth. On the 8th the accused was taken to Dhond, and on the same day he made a confession to the second class magistrate there, which was a complete admission of his guilt. Mr. Lucas found there was nothing to show that it was not voluntarily made. As to the motive for the crime the case for the prosecution was that the boy was killed for the silver anklet he was wearing. The jury returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty, and the Sessions Judge, disagreeing with the verdict made the reference to the High Court.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, in giving the judgment of the court on the appeal, said: The accused Bhiwa bin Abajee Godade was tried before the Sessions Judge of Poona and a jury for the offence of murder on the 4th December 1903, of a boy named Ganpati, aged twelve years, by striking blows on his head with an axe. The jury unanimously found the accused not guilty. But the learned judge has taken a different view, and the case is referred to us. The question is whether we ought to agree with the jury or with the opinion of the Sessions Judge. The evidence and the probabilities have been discussed before us at length by the learned Government Pleader for the Crown, and Mr. Coyajee for the accused. We think it is a clear case, and it is rather difficult to understand the grounds upon which the jury arrived at the conclusion that the guilt of the accused was not proved by the evidence. In the first place we have the fact that the accused made a confession before the second class magistrate on the 8th December having been arrested on the previous day, i. e. the 7th December. Whether arrested in the morning as stated in the confession and also in the evidence of witness (exhibit No. 15), or whether he was arrested in the evening as stated by the police constable (exhibit No 18) is immaterial for the purpose of the determination of the question whether the confession must be taken to have been voluntarily made or not by the accused. One of the tests as to its being voluntary is that it was repeated by the accused before the committing magistrate about a week later, that is 17th December, and the evidence of the head constable (exhibit 18) clearly shows, and we see no reason to doubt that evidence, that the accused was soon after this arrest placed before a magistrate, and that since then he has been in the custody of the magistrate, so that there is no pretence whatever for saying that there was or could have been any inducement held out by the police to the accused to make the first confession and to repeat it before the committing Magistrate. The confession, no doubt, as the phrase goes, was retracted before the Sessions Judge, where the accused stated that he had been beaten by the police, and he showed certain marks on his body to the Sessions Judge. But these marks could not have been the result of any beating inflicted by the police. In his confession before the second class magistrate recorded on the 8th December, the accused stated that he had not been beaten by anybody, and that there had been no inducement held out to him to confess. That statement was repeated before the committing magistrate. The first confession was made on the 8th December; it was repeated before the committing magistrate on the 17th December; and on the 23rd December 1903 when the accused was admitted to the jail, the medical officer found that there were no marks on his body at all. The only inference we can draw is that the marks which were shown by the accused to the Sessions Judge came into existence after the 23rd December 1903; whereas the confession was made on the 8th December and repeated on the 17th December. Mr. Coyajee has argued that the confession shows evidence of its being a prepared one. The only ground urged for this argument is that when the magistrate asked him if he had anything else to state he replied—"Yes I cut Ganpati's leg about two fingers above the ankle bone. I buried it in the same ground under the rillet which I took out and showed to the police in the presence of the panch yesterday morning." Mr. Coyajee refers to this as indicating that the accused had the story put in his mouth by somebody. We do not think that there is anything in the case to show that the accused made this confession under instructions from any person. Therefore so far as his confession is concerned, we must accept it as having been voluntarily made. The next piece of evidence is that some of the witnesses say that the accused produced the anklet and clothes worn by the deceased when he was killed and also the axe. So far as the evidence on this point is concerned, it has not been adversely commented upon by Mr. Coyajee except that he criticised the evidence as to the production of the axe one or two days after the accused had produced the anklet and clothes. We do not think that that circumstance by itself affects the case against the accused so far as it depends on the production by him of the anklet and the clothes of the deceased, the evidence as to which is clear, consistent and convincing. There is no evidence to show that the anklet and clothes did not belong to the deceased. We do not doubt that the object of the murder was the anklet as stated in the confession. Mr. Coyajee has drawn our attention to the evidence of one of the witnesses for the prosecution, who says that the "accused is, as kunbis go, moderately well off." What he means by this it is difficult to understand having regard to what another witness says, viz that the accused had been cultivating land belonging to others as he was not able to live on his own land. There is evidence to show that the accused who is seventeen years of age was seen with the deceased, who was twelve years old on the day of the murder. Then there is the evidence of the mother who says that the accused was in the habit of coming to her house and smoking and playing with the deceased. There is nothing in the case to show that the mother of the deceased has any reason for implicating the accused falsely. There is another point made by Mr. Coyajee, viz that there was no blood found on the articles sent to the Chemical Analyser except on the earth. That is a circumstance on which it was difficult for the prosecution to throw any light. It may be the boy was asked to take off his clothes, and when clothes were taken off the murder was committed. There is no evidence to show that the clothes were on the person of the deceased; but against this we have the confession, the production of the anklet, and the evidence of the witnesses who saw the deceased boy and the accused together on the day of the murder. Mr. Coyajee has lastly commented on the evidence of Jairam Ramoshi whose conduct it is urged, is of a suspicious character, because he says he left the village the very next day after the murder, and did not return for four or five days. We do not find that he was cross-examined on that point so as to bring out clearly that he had any reason for giving false evidence. Besides the case against the accused does not depend on Jairam's evidence at all. We agree with the learned Sessions Judge, and accordingly convict the accused of the offence of murder under section 302 Indian Penal Code, and direct that he be hanged by the neck till he is dead. Mr. Coyajee has drawn our attention to the fact that the accused is only seventeen years of age, and asks us not to pass the capital sentence; but having regard to the brutal character of

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*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, FEB. 23, 1904.

THE NEIGHBOURING PROVINCES.

MR. C. A. CLARKE, I.C.S., is to be congratulated on his report on the administration of the Central Provinces. It is not only well written but concisely. It is neither too long nor too short, the latter fault being one into which officials have fallen to a great extent since the sweeping orders for curtailment were issued from Simla. Mr. Clarke describes the Central Provinces as almost wholly agricultural, an accurate description seeing that no less than seventy per cent. of the population are engaged in the tillage of the soil, whilst the occupations of a considerable portion of the remainder are really dependent on agriculture. In last year's report the hope was expressed that the province was well on its way towards the recovery from the depression caused by the recent cycle of bad years. These expectations, it seems, were not disappointed in spite of the fact that the agricultural history of the year has been one of remarkable diversity, varying from a severe failure in some tracts to one of the best years on record in others. In tracts where failure occurred and relief works had to be started, the people showed more staying-power than had been generally anticipated in the face of a considerable failure following so close after the great famine of 1899-1900; and aided by liberal remissions of rents and revenue, and the generally low level of prices, they were able to do without much assistance in all districts except Raipur. Over the rest of the province it appears cultivation and trade have expanded, the value of land and the wages of labour have risen, and the agricultural credit stands higher now than it has for some time. The long-suffering rice tracts of the Wainganga Valley, Raipur, and Bilaspur are regarded as the weak spots in the agriculture of the province; but at the time the report was written the prosperity of the province seemed to be more assured than it has been for many years. Except in the rice districts good harvests and thriving trade brought employment and wealth to all classes, and the great improvement in physical condition is marked by an abnormally-high birth-rate, accompanied by a very low ratio of deaths. Evidence of the growing prosperity of the people is also furnished by the largely-increased consumption of cloth, fuel, country liquor and opium, and in the very noticeable lull in crime.

With the improved material condition of the people came an increase in the amount of revenue realised—all but four lakhs being collected in full and without any undue coercion. The area under cultivation was the largest ever recorded in the Central Provinces. Cotton and juar cropping increased enormously, and it is shown that, although the area under the important rabi staples—wheat, gram, and linseed—declined, the decrease was more than counterbalanced by the excellence of the yields. The numbers of live-stock in the province rose greatly and plough-cattle increased even in Chhattisgarh; both landlords and tenants were well able to discharge their obligations to Government and to each other, and with seed cheaply obtainable they were not obliged to apply either to Government or to the money-lenders for assistance in sowing their land. Both sales and mortgages of proprietory rights in land show a fair decrease, and transfers, especially private ones, were as a rule in favour of agriculturists. On the whole it is found that the tenants have made better progress than the landlords and at the same time have improved their position as against the latter class, while showing a greater readiness to avail themselves of the protection which the law affords them. It is satisfactory to observe that the Department of Agriculture in the neighbouring provinces has rapidly developed in the past two years and various agricultural experiments have been started on a most comprehensive scale all over the province. Two additional experimental farms and nine demonstration farms have been established. District agricultural and industrial associations have come into existence, while agricultural education has been strengthened by the association of the Patwari staff in the teaching of agricultural and kindred subjects in village schools. An agricultural periodical, in Hindi, has been started, and it has already proved a useful publication. Forests suffered from the effects of the continued drought and sylvicultural operations were not successful, while the quality of seedling and natural production were both poor. The finances of the department, however, have been put on a very satisfactory footing owing to the large demands for fuel and railway sleepers.

Of the mineral resources of the Central Provinces Mr. Clarke has naturally very little to say. So far as they are at present known, there is little beyond coal, manganese, and iron. Two coal mines are at work—one of these is at Mohpani in the Narsinghpur district and the other at Warora in the Chanda district. The latter put out a hundred and fifty thousand tons last year, but we have authority for stating that the life of the mine is coming to an end. Every effort is therefore being made to discover fresh coal-beds to supply the demands of the G. I. P. Railway and the mills and factories in the Provinces and the Berars. Coal has been found, though no successful operations have yet been carried out, both at Bilaspur and in the Pench river valley. The quality of the coal has not been tested, but the samples already tried show that it is of sufficiently good quality for consumption on railways. Prospecting for iron as well as coal was going on when the official year closed. Industries grew apace. The expansion of the cotton-growing area led to the erection of many new mills. Trade has flourished. Though that in wheat has declined, that in cotton and oil-seeds and manganese has more than made up for the deficiency. The exports of cotton alone were 1,430,454 maunds, valued at two-and-one-fifth crores. Exports of oil-seed, which doubled last year, have risen again and now amount nearly to three-and-a-half million maunds. The enormous increase of exports of metals from 15 to 27 lakhs of maunds is almost entirely due to the rapidly-developing export of manganese ore from the Nagpur country to Bombay. Comparing imports with exports the balance of trade in favour of the province amounts to two-and-three-quarter crores of rupees and has risen by half-a-crore. It is now larger than it has ever been.

COTTON IN EAST AFRICA.

WHILST the cultivators of West Africa have made a splendid start with the cultivation of the cotton staple, and thus opened up a new source of supply to the textile workers of Lancashire, the agriculturists of East Africa are also not unmindful of the profits which may be gleaned from the growing of cotton. Mr. John C. Atkins, the Secretary of the East Africa Agricultural Society, has recently sent samples of cotton grown from Egyptian seed in Nairobi, Kikuyu, Uganda, and Mombasa; and these show that a staple could be grown in East Africa which could be sold at good prices, and would not only be a source of profit to the grower but would be another assistance to the Lancashire market. Mr. Atkins is strongly of the opinion that a large quantity of land lying between Nairobi and the coast could be cultivated, and that the Kikuyu country and the land lying between Fort Ternan and Lake Victoria would also be suitable for cotton. The cotton-grower would have many advantages. The Home Government has promised as a concession the free carriage of cotton up to 2,000 tons over the Uganda Railway. This offer extends over two years, and as the cost of conveyance to the consuming market would thus be greatly reduced the price of cotton locally would be enhanced and the chance of profits to the cultivator much improved. It is estimated that each acre would produce about 1,000 pounds of cotton, yielding 300 pounds of fibre and 650 pounds of seed. The value of this locally is estimated at £5 per acre, and, as the cost of cultivation could hardly be more than £2 per acre, £3 profit to the cultivator is left, a gain which, in view of the small attention required for cotton cultivation, is very respectable. At any rate the facts that have been gleaned recently warrant further experiment, and there is little doubt that planters in East Africa will in the course of the next year or two commence exporting to Great Britain. This is only another instance of the far-reaching influence of the agitation which has recently been promoted at home in favour of cotton-growing within the Empire.

SUGGESTED CORPS OF VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

THOSE who are in any way interested in the Volunteer movement in this country will find a paper published in the January number of the journal of the United Service Institution of India by Major W. H. Mercer, Adjutant, South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles, worth their perusal. Major Mercer, who is evidently keenly interested in his subject, takes up the cudgels on behalf of Volunteer officers who may, through no fault of their own, at any stage of their Volunteer career find themselves thrown out of the Force in which they were just beginning to take a real interest. The writer puts a hypothetical case which will appeal to not a few officers who have shared this fate. "We will suppose a young man on first coming out to this country joins as a 2nd-Lieutenant of a corps which we will call "A." We will suppose that he serves in this corps for about seven years and has reached the rank of junior captain Let us suppose that he has become very keen, takes up soldiering as a "hobby," makes a study of it, and is fast becoming a really useful member of the National Defences. We will now suppose that business-calls or Government duty takes him to another part of India, not out of India, but simply to some other station or district. On arrival at his destination he writes to the officer commanding the nearest corps and is informed that there is no vacancy. After a short interval the officer commanding "A" corps writes to our friend and says that, as there appears to be no likelihood of his returning to that part of the country, his name is being placed on the supernumerary list. At the expiry of two years his name is then transferred to the unattached list, and at the end of a further three years, if still not taken on by some corps, he is compelled to resign his commission." To remedy this evil Major Mercer brings forward the following excellent suggestion: that is, that in addition to the existing Volunteer Corps, etc., a "Corps of Volunteer Officers" be formed; this "Corps," or "roll," to contain only officers; members to be unlimited. There can be no doubt that we cannot have too many gentlemen trained as officers, and we commend Major Mercer's suggestion to the attention of the Commander-in-Chief.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

REUTER'S correspondent, we are not told which, has visited Port Arthur and gathered some information which, if sound, supports our view as to the course of events in the Liaouting peninsula. If Port Arthur is to be captured by the Japanese it will result from cutting the line to the north of it and stopping supplies, while at the same time blocking the entrance to the port. That against both these contingencies it can hold out for two years is however little short of ridiculous. No doubt the Russians are strengthening their positions along the Yalu river. They had begun long before the "acts of Japanese treachery" took place. Had they been able to steal a little longer time they would have been all the better prepared no doubt. The statement as to the assistance of Chinese troops having been invited to guard the railway is mirth-provoking and China's reply is the only one a sensible Minister could return: "If we could not guard it in time of peace how can we in time of war?" Russian statesmen are making a pitiable exhibition of themselves and can expect little sympathy either practical or sentimental. The experience that befell the Mongolia may not improbably be shared by many another steamship on the high seas. The Japanese have taken to disguising their ships in order to escape arrest. It is a game, however, which is not always to be played with impunity, and it may not always suffice to beg to be excused. Great Britain found that when she interfered with the Bundesrath during the war in South Africa,

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THE P. and O. Company's steamer Peninsular, with the outward mails of the 12th instant, left Aden at 4 a.m. yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Saturday next.

H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF leaves Poona for Jhansi to-day and visits Lucknow on Thursday.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 30th January 1904, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1903 of 256,755 maunds and Rs. 31,948 in the earnings.

ON Friday last Lady Rivaz laid the foundation stone of the Victoria Zenana Hospital at Delhi, which is to be erected as a memorial of the late Queen-Empress. It is intended to spend some Rs. 70,000 on the building and its equipment, leaving Rs. 80,000 as funded capital. The Lieutenant-Governor in the course of his speech promised a Government contribution of Rs. 5,000 per annum towards the working expenses of the hospital.

WE understand that in the course of his visit to Pusa, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, discussed with Mr. Mollison, Inspector-General of Agriculture, and Mr. Hare, of the Bengal Board of Revenue, several questions connected with the relation between the Bengal Agricultural Department and the Pusa scheme. Questions regarding the course of study at Pusa, and the training of men as managers of farms, wards' estates, and the like, were considered, and also questions regarding the best methods of making the provincial officers and agricultural community acquainted with what is going on at Pusa. Matters connected with the cultivation of indigo, cotton and sugar were discussed with representative members of the Planters' Association, and certain native gentlemen. The Lieutenant-Governor went over the estate, and Mr. Mollison explained to him the operations which it was proposed to conduct, and showed him the plans of the buildings and the manner in which the estate was to be utilised. Major Raymond, Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary Department, was also present, and the scheme for cattle-breeding was discussed with him. Certain matters connected with roads and communications were also settled, and the Lieutenant-Governor appeared to be very favourably impressed with the prospects of the scheme.

THE transport difficulties in connection with the movements of the Tibet Mission have been enormous, the absence of good roads, coupled with exposure to extreme cold, having caused serious losses. But these were almost trifling compared with the deaths due to epidemic disease in several shapes. The yaks seem to have suffered most, and then the ponies and bullocks. The mules have once more proved themselves to be the hardiest of all animals employed for transport purposes, and their recuperative power has been astonishing. There are unfortunately far too few in India, considering the demands that may be made in case of a big war, but we now know that whether in the plains or the hills, in heat or cold, the mule will outlast all his rivals. This is no revelation to those who had have varied experience in campaigning, but the fact may well be made generally known.

THE "Times" remarks in a leader:—The history of Russia's action in Manchuria and in a less conspicuous degree in Korea is the best justification of Japan's determination not to be put off by fair words. It demonstrates that promises have to her diplomatists no meaning, when it is to her interest to break them. Within the last year they have assured the Governments of this country and of the United States that they still adhere to their engagements to evacuate Manchuria "though the evacuation has been temporarily delayed." That was in May 1903 but after eight months the "temporary delay" still endures, and the Russian preparations for settling down comfortably in this part of the dominions of the Emperor of China are continued unabashed. Their breach of their engagements very seriously affects important British interests at Neuchwang, as the petition which the Liverpool incorporated Chamber of Commerce have drawn up for presentation to Lord Lansdowne makes clear once again. Doubtless, if we remonstrate, fresh assurances will be forthcoming, but nothing more substantial will be forthcoming so long as we are content with this cheap diplomatic commodity. The Americans have taken the Russians at their word in regard to the Manchurian consulates and at Berlin, we are told, it is thought probable that Russia will accept this unpleasant "accomplished fact." We fancy they will. The Japanese cannot afford to trust assurances on matters upon which their very existence as a nation hangs. They demand guarantees of a more solid kind, and if Russia will not give them such guarantees they will endeavour to take them. That is the situation in a nutshell. The Russian reply will show whether Japan is to get her guarantees quietly or not.

THE correspondent of the "Times" at Paris wrote on February 2:—The heart of France is not in the Far East, not even now that the critical moment would seem to be at hand when the question of peace or war is apparently to be solved. It is striking to observe with what calm and, indeed, unconcern the Russo-Japanese conflict is discussed by most Frenchmen in private conversation. The apprehension of the possibility of France's being dragged into an eventual war is significantly conspicuous by its absence. There seems to be among all classes but one preoccupation—namely, that there should be no war. Most of the newspapers have ceased to give prominence to the crisis, which they have from the beginning dealt with for the most part in a relatively impartial spirit and not at all as if they wished to foster the idea in Russia that France had the slightest inclination or the remotest intention of joining in the fray. What might happen if war did actually break out is a matter for speculation; but if I may venture an opinion I do not believe that Russia possesses the means of modifying the present aversion from war among the large majority of the French nation. There is, in fact, a prevalent opinion that no French Government could induce the Chambers, composed as they are at present of a majority of advanced Republicans, to sanction armed intervention in the Far East unless complications involving the vital interests of the country were to arise, which is scarcely to be foreseen. Scant interest is taken outside Paris in Far Eastern affairs, and the widespread conviction in the provinces that the existing prosperity of France, as well as the future of the Republican form of Government, depends on the maintenance of peace renders all idea of being involved in foreign complications obnoxious to the people. Such, at all events, is the general state of public opinion in this country on the eve of the final issue of the Russo-Japanese negotiations.

DRESS AT THE RACES.

"SOLOMON IN ALL HIS GLORY was not arrayed like one of these."

"Shall we do an article on dress at the races?"
"Capital idea, but I wasn't there."
"No more was I."
"All the better."
"Well, I would like to begin with my Nell."
"She wasn't there either. I saw her on the Gaekwar, Saturday afternoon, not looking at all well."
"You're not to say that. She never looked more delightful."
"All right; but let's follow the table of precedence as far as possible."
"Mustn't mention names."
"Course you must! What's the use of describing a frock unless you know the wearer. Why, that horrible Mrs. Oppenheimer always imitates Mrs. Spoopendyke and likes to think she's mistaken for her. She sent away a thousand copies of 'Bombay Society' to her friends at Home to make them believe 'twas her frock we went into ecstacies over and not the other lady's."
"Very well; we'll have names."
"First comes Mrs. Zweipomp."
"Shan't say anything about her. Dessay she had a nice frock. She usually has, but the creature cut me the other day. Just because in a moment of forgetfulness I sent her down to dinner half a place out."
"Well, Mrs. Spruleer?"
"Yes; now she is what I call a gal! What eyes she's got and her hair, tresses of sun-kissed gold!"
"Her figure—linked sweetness long drawn out."
"Divine. I have loved that girl ever since she wore short frocks."
"Oh you have, have you? Well, I don't think it at all nice of you to say so considering my weakness for her."
"I know she exercises a sweetening, softening, refining influence on you. She's the one ray of sunshine in your dark and dismal life.
"What do you mean?"
"I heard you tell her so Monday evening."
"You heard nothing of the kind."
"All right, old chap. Then 'twas some other fellow. She was there right enough and she spoke words which filled his soul with joy. He said so, and, if it wasn't you, the other fellow had borrowed your voice.."
"Think we had better say something about my Nell."
"Tell you she wasn't there."
"What does it matter!"
"This must be a truthful record."
(Breaks into song.)
"What matter if her hair
Is red or pink or green or blue?
What matter if her eyes
Are black or brown or of a golden hue?
"What matter, indeed, but she don't belong to you."
"She's the only girl."
"The only girl."
"Not much of a girl either."
"Look here, old chap, if you are going to waste time in this way we shan't make much progress."
"Anyhow I am not going to have the thing burlesqued."
"Very well, but what are foot-frills?"
"Idiot! You know I suppose that trains have gone out? Well, economical people cut off the train, ruckle up the pieces and stitch 'em to the flounce of the dress and it gathers in great lollops round the ankle and hides shabby shoes and ample feet. But what about 'em?"
"Mrs. Wolendorper's are a marvel, a perfect dream—so someone says. And her eyes too!"
"Eyes are not dress."
"And, ye gods, her hair!"
"Hair isn't dress either.'
"Not sometimes?"
"Well you mustn't say so."
"Don't see why; a hair-dresser's work is sometimes quite as artistic as a dress-maker's."
"Best say nothing about hair. What about her frock?"
"She brought out 57 boxes in the Macedonia."
"How do you know?"
"She told me."
"Don't believe a word of it. She drove out in a skirt and blouse she wore last season at. Mahableshwar. Besides I don't like her a bit. Don't think she can claim blood-relationship to a royal duke either."
"Well, look here, whose frocks shall we describe?"
"Hanged if I know. They say Mrs. Hammersmith looked quite a dowdy. All her gowns are verandah-made and that Miss Lanyard with her was certainly wearing her sister's last year's gowns."
"Shall we tell the world how Mrs. Pollywog was draped?"
"You'll give yourself away if you do. Your wife will know you have written the thing and a hundred people will exclaim 'Of course!'"
"Yes, but you will admit, old chap, the poet must have thought of her when he wrote.—
'I will not speak of love to thee,
For, having looked in eyes like thine,
Past love's inscrutable mystery,
Something more sacred, more divine,
And undeclared than love I see;
And what those secret depths enfold,
Shut in my heart, for thee I hold.'"
"Came out of a Christmas cracker."
"I'll swear it did'nt"
"All right, say it and then, don't you think, we might describe my Nell?"
"Look here, old fellow, your Nell is a very nice cosy little girl when you are away from her and quite a charming companion—when you are miles off. Never knew a more sympathetic little soul—so long as you are out of sight. But the moment you appear in the offing she is simply horrid and fretful and altogether uncanny. So there! Give yourself plenty of sea-room and I love your Nell and will go one better on everything you say in her praise. But——"
"I don't think your remarks are at all delicate or your sentiments either; in fact I consider you're a bit of a——"
"Keep your hair on, old fellow. It'll come off itself soon enough. Only last night she said you didn't improve with age and I shall begin to believe it. Besides you mustn't forget that golden tooth of hers."
"Why, you yourself said it merely served to set off the lovely pearliness—or pearly loveliness—of the others."
"And teeth are dress, aren't they?"
"Hers are not anyhow."
"That is just what they are, and she has as much metal in her mouth as would make a prince's ransom."
"Look here, my friend, I consider you are most intensely rude and ungentlemanly. Do your dress article yourself, I'll have no more of the blessed thing"

RUSSIANS ON THE YALU.

MUSCOVITE MILITARY PLANS.

RUSSIA, FRANCE, AND GERMANY.

P. & O. STEAMER STOPPED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 21.

Reuter's correspondent, with the special permission of the authorities, has visited Port Arthur, and according to the information he there gathered the Russians claim that the place is capable of resisting for two years.

Two bodies of Russian troops are making a parallel march towards the Yalu and Phyeng respectively, and while advancing troops to the Yalu they are strengthening the centre and preparing to defend the railway and the north of the Gulf Coast.

The Russians admit their unpreparedness but are now hurrying up reinforcements.

Admiral Alexeieff asked the Chinese troops to assist the Russians in guarding the railway. The Chinese Government replied that as Russia insisted that China was unable to guard the railway in peace time Russia could not expect her to guard it in war time.

All the French newspapers have opened subscriptions in aid of the Russian sick and wounded.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 22.

Reuter wires from Shanghai that the Chinese authorities have in vain ordered the Russian gunboat Mandjur to leave the port.

It is reported that a Chinese squadron is coming to enforce the order.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 22.

The Russo-Japanese War is evidently exciting the apprehensions of the neutral Powers.

Sweden is mobilizing her troops and fortifying her coasts.

Spain is sending considerable reinforcements to the Canaries and otherwise preparing.

Portugal is sending the Vasco da Gama to the Far East and appears to contemplate the mobilization of her forces.

It is announced at St. Petersburg in connection with General Ivanoff's departure for Turkestan that Russian troops in the direction of the Pamirs will be considerably reinforced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 22.

An "Indian Daily News'" cable dated London the 21st instant states :—

A Russian communication to the "Figaro" states that Germany is disposed unreservedly to help Russia in a regrouping of the Powers with the object of bringing Russia, France, and Germany together. The project is freely discussed at St. etersburg and its consummation desired.

It is reported from the same quarter that Russia gave England thirty-six hours to declare neutrality and the demand was complied with immediately.

Russian money is flowing into France to influence public opinion, and it is reported that the French Government is becoming alarmed at the probable consequences.

The warships sighted at Gothland are small and evidently unintended for the war.

A Shanghai telegram states that the Russian gunboat Mandjur has been dismantled and the commander agrees to remain in port till the war is over.

RUSSIAN WOUNDED FOR COLOMBO.

A Colombo telegram dated February 22nd states :—Intelligence from Hongkong states that the British cruiser Talbot has transferred to the Leviathan at Mirs Bay two hundred Russians belonging to the crews of the Veryag and Koreitz, who were picked up after the Japanese attack on Chemulpho.

The Namsang has been chartered to convey the prisoners to Colombo under a British guard.

The Russian sailors who, in the same engagement, took refuge on the French cruiser Pascal are being conveyed to Saigon by the Talbot and the Italian cruiser Elba. Of the rescued crews the former has taken 150 aboard.

The Russian steamer Sungari has been burned by her own crew off Chemulpho. The Governor of Ceylon, Sir Henry Blake, confirms the above news.

The Japanese steamer Wakasa Maru, after twelve days' stay here, left at midnight on Saturday for Durban to discharge her cargo, which has been sold to an English firm at the Cape.

Eighteen foreign steamers have been chartered by the Danish-Russian East Asiatic Steamship Company for conveying provisions, coal, and ammunition from Odessa and Liban to Russia's eastern ports.

All Japanese coal contracts are cancelled in Manchuria, the Russian steamers visiting Japan being refused coal.

A Singapore message states :—The 140 Russians, who were transferred from the Talbot to the Amphitrite have arrived at Hongkong.

Forty beds have been prepared in the Hongkong hospital for those who are seriously wounded. The Namsang has been chartered to take the remainder to Colombo to-morrow.

NEW CAPE CABINET.

Dr. Jameson Premier.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 22.

The new Cape Cabinet has been formed with Doctor Jameson as Premier.

THE HAGUE TRIBUNAL.

The Hague Tribunal has decided in favour of Great Britain, Germany, and Italy, giving them preferential claim upon customs receipts at La Guaira and Puerto Cabella.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, FEBRUARY 22.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular with English mails of the 12th instant left here for Bombay at 4 a. m. to-day, and s. s. Mongolia left for Colombo and Australia at 2 a. m. to-day.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

P. AND O. MONGOLIA CHASED.

Incident in the Red Sea.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 22.

Reuter wires from Aden that the Peninsular and Oriental Steamer Mongolia outward bound to Australia encountered a Russian battleship and four destroyers in the Red Sea.

One of the destroyers endeavoured to cut off the Mongolia but failed to do so. The whole squadron then gave chase but was unable to overtake her.

A signal was then made by the Russians for the Mongolia to halt, whereupon she stopped her engines.

A Russian destroyer then approached, and after scrutinising the Mongolia signalled "Beg to be excused!"

LORD KITCHENER AT POONA.

POONA, FEBRUARY 22.

Lord Kitchener paid a round of visits in Kirkee this morning inspecting various places of interest. His Excellency accompanied by Sir Archibald Hunter, Major-General Richardson, Brigadier-Generals Penton, Clements and Greenfield, Colonel Onslow, and a large contingent of officers left "Magdala House" and drove to the ammunition factory at Kirkee. At the factory he was received by Major Walker, Superintendent, and the other officials and conducted into the office, where he had a look at the plans of the ammunition and gunpowder factory which are to be constructed shortly. His Excellency then rode into the gunpowder factory grounds, where he inspected the site of the new arsenal which is to take the place of the Bombay arsenal when the latter is transferred to Kirkee. His Excellency was much satisfied and expressed his approval of what was being done. He then proceeded to the artillery barracks which he inspected. The party afterwards drove to East Kirkee, where Lord Kitchener inspected the Sappers and Miners park which is situated on the river bank below Holkar's Bridge. Thence they went to the lines of the newly-formed 86th Punjabis which contains a large number of recruits. These were drawn up under their officers on the open maidan. A considerable proportion of the men are still without uniforms but they were paraded in mufti. Lord Kitchener drew up his carriage on the road and ordered the regiment to be marched past him and thence to their quarters. He then drove to Government House, Ganeshkhind, to look at the place.

DEPARTURE FROM POONA.

In the afternoon most of the officers of the station together with the native officers of different regiments went to "Magdala Honce" to pay a visit to Lord Kitchener. At four o'clock His Excellency accompanied by Sir Archibald Hunker went to inspect the Poona arsenal. After the inspection the party drove up to the railway station. After shaking hands with those present His Excellency entered a saloon carriage and the train steamed off for Jhansi, where he will arrive on Wednesday morning.

TOUR OF DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 22.

The Director of Railway Traffic proceeds on tour on 13th March and will be at Lucknow from 14th to 17th; Saharanpur and Kalka, 18th; Rajpura, 19th; Bikaner, 20th; Jodhpur, 22nd; Karachi, 25th to 27th; Quetta, 28th to 31st; Lahore, 2nd to 4th April, arriving at Simla on 5th April.

DEATH OF A MYSORE FOREST OFFICER.

BANGALORE, FEBRUARY 22.

In reference to the death of Mr. P. E. Benson, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Mysore, and son of Colonel Benson, Senior Surgeon, details are just to hand from the jungle. On the 16th instant young Benson started for Holikere on foot with a cooly carrying a tiffin basket, his butler having been ordered to come on behind with a cart and the camp baggage, as he was going to spend the night there. The servants arrived but Mr. Benson did not turn up that night. The next morning the servants went out in search of him and found the tiffin basket and two dogs in the jungle. A further search was made and on returning to where the tiffin basket was they found deceased sitting near it. He drank some water, got up to walk, but fell down dead.

An inquest has been held and Colonel Benson has gone out to the spot which is near Gundlapet. The body has not been brought into Mysore as it was much decomposed.

THE KHOTI BILL.

VIEWS OF RATNAGIRI KHOTS.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

RATNAGIRI, FEBRUARY 22

A crowded meeting of the Khots and residents of the Ratnagiri district was held in the Victoria Memorial Hall, Vasudev Krishna Paranjpe presiding. Resolutions suggesting further changes in the revised Khoti Bill were passed unanimously. Resolutions were also passed requesting Government to ascertain the destruction caused by locusts in the Ratnagiri district, and to adopt relief measures, and grant remissions of land revenue immediately. The meeting dispersed after appointing a committee to consider the project for holding the Provincial Conference here.

THE LATE SON OF MR. PREMCHAND ROYCHAND.

EXPRESSION OF SORROW: SHOPS CLOSED.

RAJKOT, FEBRUARY 22.

The Sthanakvashi and Deravashi Jain community in a special meeting convened for the purpose last night under the auspices of the Jain Mitra Mandal expressed deep regret and sorrow at the sad and premature death of Mr. Fakirbhai :—"He was an ornament to the community. He was most liberal and religious, and ever ready to assist the needy of both sections without prejudice. Men of such sterling qualities are rare: hence his loss is irreparable in which all heartily sympathise. May his soul attain spiritual bliss!" In respect for his memory several shops are closed to-day.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The following programme of the Sapper Corps Reliefs for 1904-5 has been sanctioned :—2nd company 1st Sappers, from Peshawar to Rawalpindi; 5th company 1st Sappers, Rawalpindi to Rookee; 4th company 1st Sappers, Roorkee to Peshawar; No. 14 Company Queen's Own, Chitral to Bangalore; 9th Company Queen's Own, Bangalore to Chitral.

Colonel J Kellie, R.E., is permitted to retire.

Captain Thresher, 3rd Rifle Brigade, becomes Adjutant of the 2nd Volunteer Battalion Scottish Rifles.

Lieutenant Anderson, 16th Rajputs, is transferred to the 59th Rifles.

2nd-Lieutenants Sheringham and Coates, West India Regiment, come out to join the Lincolnshire Regiment to qualify for the Indian Army.

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 22.

The report of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce for the past twelve months is published. It reviews the work of the year, which has been a busy one in the commercial history of Calcutta, and describes the numerous matters in which committee have interested themselves. In regard to the joint-memorial of the Bengal Chamber and other bodies on the subject of the administration of justice as concerned in the Bain and similar cases the report states that the reply of the Government of India published last month "is hardly calculated to allay the feelings of apprehension alluded to in the memorial or to restore that implicit confidence in the impartial administration of justice with which all classes of the community ought to be imbued"; and adds that the action of the learned judge who presided at the retrial of the Bain case in the High Court not only maintained justice but was equally in the interests of all classes of the community, native as well European, and was moreover, they are advised, strictly consonant with the principles of sound law and equity. In accordance with the policy which actuated the committee in the first instance and which was directed to preventing, and not promoting, agitation it is not their intention to make any reply to the letter of the Government of India.

On the subject of Mr. Chamberlain's Fiscal scheme the committee are of opinion that it is not yet possible to formulate any expression of public opinion. Regarding the proposed Commercial Mission to Persia the committee are awaiting further information from Government, who are in communication with Major Sykes, his Majesty's consul at Kerman. The Tea Cess Committee are prepared to render financial assistance but the Mission cannot start before October, and the suitable delegate has not yet been found. The committee understand that Government would be prepared to defray the actual travelling expenses.

The report refers in cordial terms to Lord Curzon's extension of office as Viceroy and quotes a congratulatory telegram despatched at the time of its announcement to Sir Walter Lawrence and also Lord Curzon's reply.

WELLINGTON CORDITE FACTORY.

The Wellington Cordite Factory is upon the eve of commencing the manufacture of cordite upon a large scale for the Indian Army. The workshops are now practically completed, the machinery has been set up, and the manufacture of nitric and sulphuric acids has been started. General Scott, Director-General of Ordnance, inspects the place next month.

CARRIAGE OF COAL TO CALCUTTA.

CONFERENCE WITH P. W. D. MEMBER

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 22.

As a result of the conference with Sir A. T. Arundel the Indian Mining Association have applied to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway to bring their rates for the carriage of coal from the Jheria Fields to Calcutta into harmony with those of the East Indian Railway.

EXTRA POLICE NIGHT DUTY, CALCUTTA.

REPRESENTATION BY CONSTABLES.

Some native constables marched to the Head of the Police here to-day to make representations on the subject of the rules recently introduced under which they have to do longer night duty than hitherto.

FRONTIER NEWS.

A telegram from Quetta, dated February 20th, states :—

The Russian Colonel Kornilоff proceeded to Bombay to-day without visiting Chaman, though he is understood to have desired to do so. He was seen off at the railway station by the Agents to the Governor-General, the Political Agent, and the Station Staff Officer. He had previously visited Peshawar, whence he came here.

A Sikh sentry of the 126th Baluchistan Regiment was forcibly deprived of his rifle whilst on guard the other night by a rifle chief. The sentry declares the weapon was wrested away from him suddenly in the darkness, which was intense owing to heavy clouds. No trace has been found since of the rifle, which, however, was only a Snider.

The Nishpa or principal tunnel of the Nushki railway is now through earlier than was expected, and is being rapidly enlarged for the passage of trains which is hoped to be feasible within the next month.

The recent Russian minatory declaration created unusual excitement here, particularly among the Pathan Colony.

It is expected that the existing portions of the double line of railway of the Bolan Section will be extended from Sibi to New Chaman at no distant date. The roadway and bridges are being already adapted thereto.

At the recent provincial durbar held at Sibi, besides khilats or dresses of honour and sanads or honorific certificates presented by the officiating Agent to the Governor-General to some 150 chiefs, headmen, notables and officials of the province of various grades for special services rendered, the famous Mir Bux, the butler and Major Domo of Sir Robert Sandeman's time, now Khan Sahib and Jemadar of levies, was presented with a silver Coronation Durbar medal, which honour he acknowledged in a few words brimful of loyalty to the British Government and the memory of his beloved master.

After a couple of weeks of bright springlike weather, there has been more heavy rain and snow on the hills throughout these territories, with a consequent considerable fall in temperature.

AFFAIRS IN AFGHANISTAN.

UMAR JAN A PRISONER.

We noticed a few days ago the report from Kabul that the Sirdar Umar Jan and his mother, the Bibi Halima, had been placed under surveillance. There has apparently been a serious family quarrel, and the Amir has exercised his authority in the arbitrary way common in Afghanistan. Our frontier correspondent states that the first step taken was to deprive the young Sirdar of his bodyguard, the men being sent back to their regiments. Umar Jan was then superceded as Governor of Kabul by the Shabgassi Mahomed Sarwar Khan, father-in-law of the Amir, and one of his most devoted adherents. These proceedings caused some excitement in Kabul, and this was increased when it became known that the Bibi Halima had refused to accept the allowance assigned to her for the up-keep of her household. Matters became further complicated by an incident which roused the Amir's anger against the "Queen's" faction. Umar Jan ordered the Master of the Horse to send him the favourite charger of the late Amir. This request was not complied with, and the unfortunate officer, on being summoned to give an explanation, was so maltreated by the Sirdar's retainers that he died some days afterwards. Habibullah Khan eventually ordered the Bibi Halima and her son to be confined to their residence, and they are practically State prisoners. His Highness is said to have asked two of the principal mullahs to adjudicate on the case as a whole, professing his desire for reconciliation but it seems unlikely that the quarrel will be patched up.—"Pioneer"

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S HOME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Some six months ago the Council of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association, of which His Majesty the King is Patron and Her Majesty Queen Alexandra is President, appealed for contributions, through the Press of England, to enable a scheme for the benefit of widows and unmarried daughters of officers of the army and navy in indigent circumstances to be largely extended.

The scheme provides apartments, rent free, in a Home designated "Queen Alexandra's Home."

Permit me to quote extracts from the letter which Colonel Sir J. Gildea, chairman and treasurer of the abovenamed Association, addressed to the Press :—

"In 1899 a scheme was initiated for the benefit of the widows and unmarried daughters (whose incomes do not exceed £100 per annum) by the provision of apartments, rent free, on the same system as those at Hampton Court and Kensington Palaces are graciously granted by the King.

"Sufficient funds were then privately subscribed to provide for twelve ladies; and the widows and daughters of four officers of the rank of general, two of colonels, two of commanders, and four of captains, were temporarily accommodated.

"There are at the present time over 60 candidates waiting election, and there is little doubt that as the scheme becomes more generally known the numbers will be largely increased.

"In consequence of the high rent demanded for suitable apartments, and the uncertainty of their tenure, it has been decided at once to make a commencement by building, as funds are forthcoming, suites of self-contained apartments on a very desirable freehold site which has been obtained at Wimbledon.

"The benefit of a free home, with no anxieties as to rent and taxes, to those who have a small but barely sufficient income for maintenance cannot be over-rated. Those only who are connected with naval and military funds and institutions know of the distressing cases which are continually coming to light of officers' widows and daughters, who, from the natural delicacy of their position, seldom make their wants known; but who are bravely battling against their altered position, in most cases brought about through circumstances over which they had no control, and for which they were in no way responsible.

"I have also to announce that it has the entire approval of the Queen, and Her Majesty has contributed the sum of five thousand pounds to its extension out of Her War Fund."

Sir J. Gildea is anxious that an appeal should be circulated throughout India, both to the Services and to the Public, for subscriptions towards an object than which scarcely any can be more worthy of the benevolence of all. I have been asked to act as honorary secretary in India to this branch of the Association, and I am allowed to state that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to approve of the scheme, and has gladly consented to become a patron of it as carried out in India.

Donations may be paid direct to me; or to the account of Major-General J. A. Tillard, C. B., honorary secretary in India of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association (Officers' Branch), with the following banks, which have been good enough to consent to receive subscriptions for the Home, viz., the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta and Rangoon; the Bank of Madras, Madras; the Bank of Bombay, Bombay; and the Alliance Bank of Simla (all branches).

Forms of application for admission to the Home, terms of admission, and other particulars may be obtained on application to me to the address "Caerlaverock, Ootacamund."

Lists of subscriptions will be published from time to time in the leading papers in India—Yours, &c,

J. A. TILLARD.

KATHIAWAR NOTES.

DHRANGADHRA, the old capital of the Jhala Rajputs, has been ruled by intelligent princes of historic fame for several generations, writes our Kathiawar correspondent. Raj Sahebs Raimalsinhji and Mansinhji were well-known for their friendship with the British Government and so is the present ruler, H.H. Ajitsinhji Maharaj, who is held in great admiration by his subjects of all classes and creeds for his peaceful and beneficent administration. In Mr. Kacansinhji His Highness has a Dewan of keen insight, animated by broad and liberal views, and in Mr. Dawshanker J. Dave, High Court Pleader, a far-sighted adviser of much judicial capacity. His Highness is shortly to return from his revenue tour after an investigation of the grievances of the ryots and much good is expected as a result of the tour. The State abounds in elegant buildings and has a good military force in the regular police and Imperial Lancers and his Highness takes a personal interest in the affairs of his State.

Major Wodehouse, Political Agent Cutch, proceeded to Rajkote on Friday to join his new appointment as Political Agent in one of the divisions of Kashiawar, probably Halar. Hawas is hospitably treated in Morvi by H.H. Sir Waghji G. C. I. E., and at the Wankaner Station was garlanded by H. H. Raj Saheb.

At last H. H the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar has accepted the resignation of Rao Bahadur Gopalshanker Veniskanker Bhachech and Khan Bahadur Merwanji, the Judicial Minister, has been appointed Dewan. It now remains to choose a successor to Mr. Merwanji and it is probable that Mr. Manilal Mobichand Doshi, a leader of the Kathiawar Bar, will be offered the post of Judicial Minister.

Rao Bahadur Gopalshanker left Jamnagar on the 15th inst. for Ahmedabad and will probably take charge of the office of Deputy Collector, Ahmedabad.

Owing to plague in Palitana, H. H. Sir Mansinhji is at present staying in Wawii. Mr. Ranchorlal Pudwari, Chief Minister of Palanpur, and other gentlemen went to Wawii to confer with his Highness in connection with the dispute between Palitana and the Shrawak community, but I understand no settlement has been arrived at.

The Sessions Judge, Nowanagar, has acquitted Khawas Dalubha of Amran and convicted and sentenced his son to transportation for life in connection with the fatal injuries alleged to have been inflicted on the latter's wife, the Kunwari of the Amran Darbar, under circumstances already reported to you.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

The municipal elections for the city wards are fixed for the 23rd instant, writes our Ahmedabad correspondent, and considerable enthusiasm and excitement prevail amongst the candidates and their supporters. It is believed that the competition this year will be much keener than three years ago. The elections for the general ward are fixed for the 25th instant, and Messrs. Ambalal Sakerlal, Mr. Ramanbhai, L. L. B., Mr. Petamberdass, L. M. and S. and Mr. Ramprasad, M. A., are the candidates for the three vacant seats.

H. E. Lord Lamington is expected to arrive here on the 13th March, and as a special general meeting of the Municipality held on Friday last at the Ripon Hall it was unanimously resolved to present him with an address of welcome. A sum of Rs. 400 was voted for the purpose and a committee consisting of Mr. Motilal (the President), Rev. G. Taylor, D. D., Dr. B. H. Nanavatty, F. R. C. S., and Messrs. Ambalal and Keshavelal was appointed to prepare the address.

A Masonic Ball was given at the railway institute last week in honour of the installation of Mr. S. Tonge as Worshipful Master of Lodge Salem, in place of Dr. B.H. Nanavatty retiring. The Institute was tastefully decorated and refreshments were provided for the visitors. The dancing was kept up with spirit till the early hours of the morning. The band of the 109th N. I. was present.

Dr. B. H. Nanavatty, F. R. C. S., the Surgeon in charge of the Nowji Ophthalmic Hospital, has been offered the Civil Surgeoncy of Shikarpur. His departure will be considered a loss to the city.

Mr. E. Lawrence the Commissioner N. D., is at Broach but is expected to come to Ahmedabad about the beginning of next month.

THE trial of the villagers concerned in the assault, upon the Bishop of Chota Nagpur and a native catechist has been concluded before the Deputy Commissioner of Manbhum. The following sentences were passed: Muchi Ram, one year's rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 50, or six months' in default for assault on the Bishop, and a similar sentence for assault on the Christian Sadrup; Jugal Mahto, one year in all; and Falari Mahto, six months for an assault on Sadrup.

THE BOMBAY HUNT.

THE Bombay foxhounds met on Sunday at Parla—a little hamlet some two miles distant from the kennels in the direction of Andheri. A field of close on sixty—nearly all of whom are in regular attendance on the Bombay Hounds—assembled at the meet ere the Master moved off to draw a little covert on the outskirts of the village.

A few moments of suspense, then the joyous whimper which proclaims a find, and the pack are streaming out of covert and away over paddy-fields varied by stretches of broken ground in the direction of Andheri; then making a wide detour our quarry takes his flight across the melon ground and back towards Santa Cruz.

Leaving the White House on his right the jack leads us almost to the railway, where he was evidently headed, and swinging right-handed took us at a fair pace parallel with the line past Jackal Hill. Then doubling back he made a circuitous course to the railway, and was viewed crossing the line within a short distance of Andheri station. As a hunt across the railway rarely if ever leads to sport, the Master decided to whip off hounds and try his luck in the Sahar coverts.

So to Sahar we went, and finding almost immediately hounds led us across the valley in the direction of the Andheri Road, which our quarry attempted to cross; but being headed by a group of pedestrians he swing to the left and took us over good-going country to Jackal Hill. Here hounds were checked for a moment, but quickly regaining the line they carry it over the Hill, then back again, and now our jack is viewed galloping along at an easy gait straight across the open. Taking a somewhat roundabout route he leads us across the Andheri road and through the Mango Tope, and to a regular accompaniment of "ware hole!" we pick our way across that fearsome but fortunately short stretch of country which leads into the delightful grassland country of Goregaon.

And now after a long steady hunt, of close upon an hour, hounds run their quarry to a standstill, and our jack with the cunning of his race lies down right in the open while the pack, well spread out as they are, run right over his prostrate form, and had not the Master suddenly viewed right in front of his horse's feet this gallant jack might have saved his brush. But at the sound of the Master's "hollow" the pack swings round and at the same time up-jumps the jack and makes his final effort to outpace his pursuers, but old Sultan now running him to view pulls him down and the pack quickly put an end to his troubles.

The obsequies having been duly performed and the brush presented to Miss Forbes, we wend our way back to the cheery welcome of the Jackal Club, well satisfied with our morning's sport, which in the humble opinion of your recorder was one of the best of the season.

The pace was never really fast, but our jack took an excellent line which afforded numerous opportunities for a jump while it admitted of everybody obtaining a share of the fun.

JACKAL.

WASTE OF WATER IN BOMBAY.

The Committee appointed by the Corporation in August 1901, to observe and report on the work of the Special Officer appointed to ascertain the quantity of water brought into the City and the amount of water consumed and wasted have submitted an ad interim report along with copy of a letter, dated the 18th December 1903 addressed by the Special Officer, Mr. A. E. Sherring to the Commissioner proposing that each of the four trunk mains (viz., the 24in. Tulsi, the 24in. and the 32in. Vehar and the 48in. Tansa) which bring water into the City, and which are at present unprovided with any appliances or means of testing whether they are water-tight or otherwise, be provided with a "Deacon" Differentiating Water Meter. The Committee state that they have carefully considered Mr Sherring's proposal and they are of opinion (in which the Commissioner concurs) that in view of the advantages pointed out by him the purchase of four Deacon Meters should be sanctioned. The cost will, the Committee are informed, amount to about Rs. 23,000.

The following is the letter to the Municipal Commissioner from the Special Officer dated the 18th December :—"On commencing my duties naturally I made it my business to enquire what arrangements or appliances are in existence at the present time that might be utilized for the careful testing of the trunk and distribution mains, as well as the service pipes conveying water to the houses, or points of actual supply.

I find that almost all of the small service pipes are provided with stop cocks which (speaking generally) can be shut off when the water main from which they are supplied is under test. This is satisfactory and doubtless will answer my purpose. Although most of the distribution mains (not all) are controlled by Deacon Meters, the length of main in some instances controlled by the meter is excessive. Probably all these mains can be satisfactorily tested without interfering with the existing arrangements, but where this cannot be done I will bring the instances to your notice and make some proposal for alteration.

The distribution mains that are at present unprovided with Deacon Meters, must have meters fitted to them before anything can be done in the way of satisfactory testing and examination. This question I think, had better form the subject of a report at some subsequent date.

The trunk mains (i.e. 24in. Tulsi 24in. Vehar, 32in. Vehar and 48in. Tansa) conveying water into the island and city of Bombay are I find unprovided with any appliance or means of testing to enable one to say if they are watertight or otherwise. I might here mention that I have had the opportunity of inspecting (at Chinchpokli) pipes &c., that have been removed from the trunk mains in question and I have seen how serious is the corrosion that has and is still taking place in these cast-iron pipes. I therefore propose for your consideration that suitable meters be placed on each of the four trunk mains in question at convenient positions in the northern portion of the Island.

The type of meter I recommend should be adopted is the Deacon Differentiating Water Meter: which is specially designed to suit the requirements of trunk mains from reservoirs. Each of these meters would be provided with a Combination clock capable of running the diagram from either once in every 24 hours or once in 7 days.

Let me point out some advantages which would be secured if these meters are fixed on the trunk mains in question. (1.) Each of these mains could at any time be easily tested for water tightness by the Water Department Inspectors. (2.) If any leakage occurs from either of these mains the amount of same is automatically recorded. (3.) When a leak occurs in either of these mains it would at once be recorded on the meter diagram and could be found and stopped with the minimum loss of water. At present the water leaking from any defective portion of the main has to appear on the surface before the leak is known to exist therefore you may be (for an indefinite period) allowing water to flow away to waste without knowing it. (4.) The quantity of water delivered daily or hourly by each of these trunk mains into the Island and city of Bombay would be known and also recorded automatically. Therefore the total quantity of water delivered daily into Bombay during both summer and winter would be definitely known. At present you have no reliable means of ascertaining and recording what quantity of water is daily sent into Bombay. My proposal I can with confidence recommend as a certain means of overcoming this difficulty and therefore beg to submit the same for the favour of your consideration.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 13th February :—Charles Walke, inspector of steam boilers, in the town Custom house, Bombay. Improved apparatus for preventing corrosion in steam boilers. Ernst Max Robert Raetz, manufacturer, of Coln-Merheim, Germany, for a process for solidifying such liquid compounds of penol or cresol and soap which are soluble in water and form emulsions intensifying at the same time their effect. Improved Electric Glow Lamp Company, Limited, manufacturers of 7 Great Newport street London for improvements in fans. Edgar David Lynds, inventor of Newman, county of Douglas, state of Illinois, United States of America for a bread making apparatus. Walter William Walter Green, beerhouse-keeper and baker, of Staverton, Northampton, England, for improvements in or connected with boxes for stable utensils, clothing and other articles Daniel Longworth, engineer, of Hope Hall, Mazagon, Bombay, for improvements in sluice gates or shutters for water ways. Ernest Thomas Plummer, engineer, of 41, Chrowinghee road, Calcutta for improvements in the construction of floors and the like. Frederick Martin Short, electrical engineer, 103, Civil street, Calcutta, for an improved rheostat. Duncan William MacBean, tea planter and manager, of the Chachanacuddin tea estate, Palampur, in the district of Kangra Punjab, for improvements in or relating to road vehicles.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

The English Football Cup.

BOAT RACE PROSPECTS.

THE HUNTING FIELD.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 5.

There are sixteen Association football matches to be decided to-morrow afternoon, which will cause every other game to take quite a back seat. They are the matches between the clubs drawn to compete in the first round of what is known as the competition proper of the English Association Cup. Interest in the preliminary events of the contest are not, as a rule, exciting, for the results of most of the game are foregone conclusions, and the real interest may be said to begin with the round to be played off to-morrow. Of the thirty-two clubs, seventeen belong to the First Division of the League, seven to the Second Division and seven to the Southern League, so that the odds are against the Cup coming south again. It is difficult to pick out any one fixture as likely to be better than another, but perhaps it would be as well to look to the prospects of the southern teams, especially those whose grounds are in London. Woolwich Arsenal, although in the Second Division of the League, must be regarded as belonging to the South. Unfortunately, in a sense, they have been drawn against another Southern team in Fulham, so that whatever the result of this tie, it means that there will be one club less to represent the South in the next round. The Arsenal's performances in League engagements, to date, have been almost brilliant. During the first half of the season they showed magnificent form, but it must be admitted that there has been a slight falling off in their play during the last month or so. Fulham came out with a splash, but the season has not been a very successful one for them.

It must not be forgotten that there is a good deal of difference between a League contest and a Cup tie. The latter games are taken more seriously, for the players know that one defeat spoils all chances of securing the Cup, whereas a team may meet defeat on several occasions in their League engagements and yet secure championship honours. Woolwich team have been fortunate in as much as the draw has been kind to them and they will have the advantage of playing at home. That the Fulhamites are capable of big things was proved a month ago, when they defeated Luton. In meeting the Arsenal at Woolwich however, the Southern Leaguers undoubtedly have a big task in front of them; in all probability they will have to make way for the Arsenal in the next round. The only other tie to be contested near London is that at Millwall, where the Dockers meet Middlesbrough. The former have been a little off-colour of late. In their last four League matches they have been defeated twice, on the first occasion by the Spurs and later by New Brompton. Their failure to defeat the last-named came as a very big surprise and to defeat Middlesbrough to-morrow they will certainly have to show better form that has characterised their play during the past month.

Of the other Southern terms, Plymouth Argyle have very stiff opponents in Sheffield on Wednesday. The latter have such a splendid chance of securing championship honours in the League that they may possibly sacrifice their chances of securing the cup and pay all their attention to securing first place in the League table. The game should provide a capital struggle; the advantage of being at home may just be sufficient to give Plymouth the victory. Tottenham Hotspur have been showing such improved form lately that their supporters are confident that the 'Spurs will make a brave show against Everton, whom they meet. With the exception of Sheffield Wednesday, Everton have had fewer goals scored against them in contest than any other club in the First Division, which speaks pretty highly for the defence of the team. The game will probably result in a tustle between the Tottenham forwards and the Everton backs. If the 'Spurs show the same shooting powers as they did against Reading last Saturday, they may possibly win. Should their forwards fail however, the 'Spurs will, in all probability, have to put up with defeat. Although Portsmouth have been fortunate enough to be favoured by the draw, they will find Derby County, who visit them, no mean opponents. As a matter of fact, the Derbyites will probably surprise the home side by their improved form. The two remaining Southern teams, Southampton and Reading, should both succeed in getting into the next round. Both are at home. Reading meet the Bolton Wanderers, while the Saints receive a visit from Burslem Port Vale. Of the two, Reading have the stiffest opponents; for the Bolton Wanderers have been making a capital struggle to beat the Second Division of the League, and are perhaps a little unfortunate in having two clubs like Preston North End and Woolwich Arsenal to compete with. They will not be defeated without a struggle, but the chances are that Reading will prove too good for them. Burslem Port Vale now and then do well, but, taken all round, they cannot be described as dangerous, and in playing the Saints at Southampton will find the task too much for them.

A game between two First Division clubs which will provide a great struggle is to be decided at Manchester, where the City entertain Sunderland. On their League performances, the Manchester combination are a little superior to their opponents. The Wearsiders, it must be admitted, are a trifle inconsistent. On the other hand, the Manchester team have proved over and over again what a splendid side they are. That Sunderland are very keen on winning the tie is evidenced by the fact that no fewer than seventeen players belonging to the club have been in strict training at Seaton Carew during the last few days. From these the teams will be chosen either to-night or to-morrow morning. The Manchester men, however, are just as keen. The advantage of being at home will be a good deal in the City's favour, indeed, their downfall would come as a very big surprise to their supporters, who are confident of their champions' success. The other Manchester combination—the United—have to go away, meeting Notts County at Nothingham. The team to represent the home side will not be picked till the morning of the match. As Notts County are in the First Division of the League, and their opponents belong to the Second Division, it is somewhat difficult to judge the sides on their performances during the season. The Nottingham club have certainly not been doing so well as was hoped, while Manchester United have at times shown poor form. On last Saturday's performance, however, when the United defeated Woolwich Arsenal, the Manchester club must be regarded as dangerous, and if they reproduce this form to-morrow victory may be theirs. But as West Bromwich Albion are doing in their League engagements, Notts Forest, who visit them may find the Albion pretty hard to beat. The Foresters' performances have been none too brilliant, and as they have to go away it is just possible they will be "knocked out at the first time of asking.

Both the Sheffield clubs are playing so finely this season that if the Cup was to find its way to Yorkshire nobody would be vastly surprised. Sheffield Wednesday's chances have already been dealt with. Their neighbours, the United, are meeting a Second Division team in Bristol City. In spite of the fact that the Sheffielders have to go to Bristol they should have little difficulty in reaching the next round. Special interest naturally attaches to the meeting of Bury and Newcastle United on the ground of the first-named club, for the simple reason that Bury are the holders of the Cup. On their form in League contests to date, the holders do not appear to have much chance of retaining the trophy. Last season, in addition to winning the cup, they finished up seventh in the League with sixteen wins in thirty-four games. To date they have won only half a dozen games in twenty-four, so that to equal last year's performance they will have to win all their remaining League engagements. New Castle United, are, to a certain extent, a team of suprises, and it is always dangerous to prophesy a defeat for them. Bury have the advantage of playing at home, but in spite of this, the chances are they will meet with defeat. Aston Villa always have a big following, so that a large number of spectators are certain to turn out to witness their game at Stoke with the locals. On League performances the Villans are far and away the better side, and although they have to go away it

is pretty certain that Stoke will get no further in the competition. Preston North End, who have practically won the second Division Championship, and so earned the right to compete with the seniors next season, hold a record in Cup competitions, for in the season 1888-9 they played right through the contest, and won the trophy without having a goal scored against them. Whether they will equal this performance or not remains to be seen. So well have they performed in their League matches this season that it is quite possible they will yet near the final. At any rate, they should experience little difficulty in defeating Grimsby Town to-morrow in spite of the absence of Bourne, their outside left. Liverpool at the present moment occupy the bottom position of the First Division table, so that it is somewhat difficult to see what chance they have of defeating the Blackburn Rovers, whom they visit. The one remaining tie is that between Stockton and Wolverhampton Wanderers, on the ground of the first-named club. In this case the "Wolves" should prove successful.

But for the absence of a breeze sufficiently strong to interfere with play, worse conditions for Rugby football could not be imagined than those prevailing on Saturday. Such matches as were played were contested on heavy, sudden grounds, with a greasy ball. Running was a matter of difficulty, while accurate handling and fielding were out of the question. Several matches were abandoned owing to the state of the ground, the most important of these being the game between the Harlequins and London Scottish at Wandsworth. The Harlequins recently spent close upon £150 in draining their ground, but their enterprise has not met with the expected reward, and on Saturday their field was under water and quite unfit for play. The Richmond field has fortunately great rain-resisting power and though it was very heavy the match with Oxford was duly played. Considering the conditions an excellent game resulted, a fast pace being maintained during the whole of the first and the greater portion of the second half. Both sets of backs made many mistakes in fielding and handling the ball, but these added to the interest, and helped to sustain the pace at which the game was contested, for both sides were quick to avail themselves of such slips with the result that defence was often converted into attack. Richmond were decidedly lucky to win by a placed goal to a try and a draw would have been a most satisfactory result in the circumstances. Oxford were clearly the cleverer side, and until the University forwards began to tire, Richmond never looked like winning. The Oxford passing was excellent for such conditions, and there is little doubt that the superior combination of the University would have given them victory under normal conditions.

The popularity of the Inter-University boat race among all classes is strikingly illustrated by the interest taken in the preliminary arrangements. Very strong objections to this year's race being rowed on March 30—which falls on the Wednesday in Holy Week—are being made, and rightly so. It would be in the worst possible taste to offend the suspectibilities of so many English people, for one thing. For another, it would be contrary to precedent. Only twice in its history has the race been rowed in Holy Week, and it was a case of rowing it then or not at all. As these objections are shared by those in very high quarters, it is not expected the O. U. B. C. and C. U. B. C. officials will press the point. In that case, fresh difficulties arise as to the most fitting date. Oxford would like to row on the preceding Wednesday, March 23, but unfortunately, exigencies of term at Cambridge intervene. The wisest alternative seems to be to fall back upon the date originally fixed, Saturday, March 26. The title certainly serves at an unconscionable hour on that morning, but so it did in 1874, when there was no appreciable falling-off in attendance. Compensation is afforded by the fact that the Inter-University sports might be held on the same day as in 1874. Such an opportunity of witnessing the double event would appeal to many. A lot of useful work has been got through by the Oxford Eight during the week. Mr. Fletcher's close attention and incisive advice is already bearing good fruit in every way. Most of the same men have been rowing since Monday last, but a general rearrangement of seats took place two days later. A. K. Graham remained at stroke, but a drastic change was made at No. 7, E. P. Evans moving up to that important thwart from No. 5 of C. A. Robinson went from 7 to bow, and the alterations appear to work well.

The weight is much more equitably distributed, with the result that the rowing appears easier and more uniform than it was. It is clear the men are fast settling down into a "crew." Very few, if any more changes are expected before strict training commences on Ash Wednesday. Rumours are afloat that C. W. Willis, the Blue, is not keen upon assisting again this year, but these lack confirmation. Happily however, there are several capital under-studies for this thwart. A new racing boat has been ordered from Messrs. Sims, of Putney, and it is practically settled that the Dark Blues shall have the usual intermediate week's practice, on the Upper Thames ere putting in an appearance at Putney. On present form, they give promise of turning out a much more formidable crew than was at first supposed. From one cause and another, a good deal of changing has been necessitated in the Chambridge Eight during the week. The President himself has been "seedy," but he has now fully recovered. G. S. Oldie was superseded by H. D. Gillies at No. 2 on several days and this thwart appears to give a lot of trouble this year. M. V. Smith continues to set the work, which shows steady and consistent improvement. The rowing is not nearly so rough as it was, although there is a general tendency to be unsteady over the stretcher, and to be slow in. Mr. Escombe is bringing the men on splendidly, both individually and collectively and it is understood final order will be attained this week.

THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me a little space in your valuable columns to ventilate the strain experienced by the signalling establishment of the Bombay Central Telegraph Office and which is tending to cause general unrest among the staff.

It is now universally known that the tariff rates have been revised and the four anna telegram introduced. With this revision the traffic has increased by at least 50 per cent although no provision in the way of an increased in the number of wires or in the staff has been devised to meet it. This will explain how the work of the signalling establishment has been rendered more laborious and trying. I now enquire if it would seem consistent to make the poor signaller's lot more undesirable by the several deputy telegraph masters of this office usurping unlimited sway and goading the men on to work more than is possible. Imagine the poor overworked signaller plodding his way in life weary and disconsolate as an ungnarled or unfortunate moment his deputy telegraph master looking in his direction perchance he is not sitting upright and is perhaps toiling back on his chair—probably exhausted and overcome—he is at once alarassed by his deputy telegraph master and reminded he is not paid to be ailing—I ask if this is or can be viewed as humane?

This is not all the misery this poor overworked signaller is compelled to suffer. There are various inappropriate and irregular rulings in vogue a violation of any being severely dealt with. For instance one rule stipulates in all cases of application for medical aid at least three hours' previous notice of such intention must be furnished; all breaches in this respect are and continue to be punished with percentages of salary. It is of course not within my province to argue the right of such ruling, but I feel constrained to suggest such previous notice can only be furnished when premonitory symptoms of an impending attack are experienced and under no other circumstances can this be practicable. Further trivial and slight errors such as incorrect number of words or simple mutilations are being locally dealt with in this office and being punished with fines much in excess of those levied by the Chief Office which office has been purely organised for the purpose of dealing with such errors.

The Director-General as the head of the department has considered what hardships the staff would have to battle against, and has in consequence circulated a letter soliciting the hearty and cheerful co-operation of the men in the expeditious despatch and disposal of the heavy traffic anticipated with the revision of the tariff rates and as such it will be accepted his sympathy is with his men. Do his subordinates in their role as superintendents in charge of offices extend their sympathy to the signallers? I regret not but on the contrary lay as much pressure as is possible in their administrative powers and so render the lot of a signaller unbearable.—Yours, &c.,

KNIGHT OF THE PENCIL.

PUBLIC COMPANIES MEETINGS.

THE AHMEDABAD-PRANTEJ RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE ninth ordinary general meeting of shareholders of this Company was held yesterday at the registered office, Apollo Street, Mr. F. A. Reddie, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The directors' report has already been published.

The chairman, in addressing the meeting said:—"Gentlemen, I regret that the net result of the year's working does not allow of more than a 4-per cent. dividend being payable, but the causes which may account for this have already been investigated and steps recently taken by the Parent Line will, I trust, result in a more satisfactory state of affairs. The establishment of an out-agency at Modasa is I am sure a wise move and assures active and successful competition with the cart traffic. The passenger traffic during the past six months ending 31st December 1903 has shown such material improvement that everything points to continued increase in receipts from this source. 1,49,407 passengers travelled from 1st July to 31st December 1903, against 141382 passengers, who travelled from 1st July to 31st December 1902, showing an increase of 8,135 passengers. The umerous and valuable suggestions made by Rao Bahadur Himatlal Dhiramjam are already bearing fruit and there is no doubt that the honorarium which it is proposed should be granted is more than well deserved, and I have little doubt you will recognise this and approve of it. The two extensions referred to are considered as being most desirable and we are hoping that Government will favourably consider the application of Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co. for a concession at an early date. There can be little doubt that the extension to Modasa will tap an important area and that the Line carried on to Idar should not only secure traffic that flitters north on to the Udaipur Line, but the effects of opening up of the country will be later on felt and the wisdom of the extension justified. Since the printing and circulation of the Directors' Report before you the Agents have received the Inspection Report from Government which is satisfactory and the establishment of the Modasa out-agency is warmly commended, the traffic resulting thereform being three times greater than in the same period of last year. The Senior Government Inspector of Railways also supports the proposal to have a separat District Superintendent for the Feeder Lines of the system tending towards the more effective development of traffic. He has also pointed out that the former heavy traffic in fire-wood can hardly be expected to continue, in which case the Mills may later on be more or less dependent on Bengal coal railed from Bombay, though for some little time their supplies of fuel will still be drawn from the Dholka District."

The directors' report and audited accounts were approved, adopted, and confirmed, and the recommendations of the directors were carried into effect.

THE AHMEDABAD-DHOLKA RAILWAY COMPANY.

The third ordinary general meeting of this Company was held yesterday at the registered office, Apollo Street, Mr. F. A. Reddie, chairman of the board presiding. The directors' report has been published.

The chairman, in addressing the meeting said:—"Gentlemen, I think the Shareholders have cause to congratulate themselves in being interested in a Line that has shown such good results during the short time it has been opened for traffic. The amount of interest payable to Shareholders out of Capital ceased on the 31st of December 1903, and as you will see from the Report some Rs. 33,000 represent the approximate net earnings to the Line for about 9 months, representing 4 per cent and have been credited to Capital Account. The satisfactory result is largely due to the keen interest of one of your Directors, Rao Bahadur Himatlal Dhirajram, has taken in this Line from its conception, and among the many excellent suggestions made by him and carried into effect is that of the removal of the double toll at the Ellis Bridge, where in view of the large number of passengers a Station was deemed advisable. The Line was opened throughout last April, and it is interesting to notice the heavy increasing passenger traffic since then, the actual number travelling that month having risen from 11,402 to about 13,700 in December. The steady increase in goods traffic is equally satisfactory, the weight in maunds for the month of December having totalled roughly 64,354 as against 20,214 carried in April, and I see from the approximate returns for the week ending 6th February this number of maunds carried are estimated as 24,300 and the earnings for that week showed a return of 5 per cent net. It is satisfactory to note that the authorities agreed to placing a Flag Station at Moria and from the Government Inspection Report which has come to hand since the Directors' Report was circulated to Shareholders I am told a permanent Station with sidings is to be erected and this should prove a great convenience to passengers travelling to Kassandra an important village to west of the Line. Before moving the adoption of the Report and the accounts submitted for your approval, a word of warm praise is due to Rao Bahadur Himatlal Dhiramjam for the time and trouble he has taken in travelling up and down the line incessantly securing information which has proved of the greatest use to us and to the authorities and when an opportunity comes of suitably recognising his services I feel sure, gentlemen, you will entertain the proposal in a generous spirit. In conclusion I would briefly remark on the proposed extension of the Line to Dhandhuka. It is to be hoped Government will entertain favourably Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Company's application for a concession to construct this extra 40 miles which will not only tap a most fertile area but by adding to the lead of the line enable it to be in a better position to compete with cart traffic."

The report and accounts were adopted; and the recommendations of the directors were agreed to. The proceedings closed with the customary compliments to the chairman.

THE NEW AFRIKANDER.

All thinkers are agreed that the ultimate destiny of this continent is magnificent. They differ in opinion in respect of the transitory changes, not its final form. That the Dutch and British elements here will eventually merge into one virile race, strengthened by streams of blood from the most energetic races of other countries may be confidently predicted; and the Afrikander of the future should be—may, it is safe to say will be—a grand specimen of the genus man.

The world has seen with admiration, not unmixed with dismay, the marvellous energy evolved by the fusion of races in America. Here, in South Africa, in the years to come, we shall witness the same thing repeated on a vastly larger scale, with the added advantage of the experience of the Americans to guide us, whose errors we hope to avoid, while striving to repeat their success.

At the close of their long and devastating war, the Americans awoke to the grand possibilities of their country, and proceeded to develop them with admirable skill and industry. But even the best of virtues have their darker side, and in their feverish haste to achieve material success the Americans denied themselves time for eating: with the result that they became a nation of dyspeptics, a fact which has cost them untold misery and countless dollars. The evil is better understood and more generally avoided by Americans now, and bustles their scientific research has provided an antidote in Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup.

That our people for years past have been subject to the same sort of danger, the experience of Mr. A. Donet, of Clarendon Crescent, Richmond Hill, Port Elizabeth, will prove. Writing on the 16th September 1903, to Messrs. A. J. White (Colonial) Ltd., corner of Princes and Diesel Streets, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony (proprietors in South Africa of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup), Mr. Donet says: "Twenty-five years ago, when I was a young man I had a very serious illness. My liver was sluggish, and I suffered from acute indigestion. For days together I was tormented by excruciating pains all over my body but more particularly in my stomach shoulders, and back. Sometimes the symptoms would change, and I would almost faint or fall asleep even when walking out doors. My legs seemed to give way, and I felt that they were too weak to support me. In this way I suffered for many months. Doctor after doctor attended me, but not one of them seemed to know what was the matter, and it is certain that I derived no benefit from their medicines. At last I began to think that I should never get relief in this world, when my father advised me to try Seigel's Syrup. It is a safe and certain remedy for much of the trouble you are suffering from, and if it does you no good I don't think it can possibly make you worse than you are." I was now desperate, and being anxious to try anything which might do good, I obtained a bottle of the Syrup and began to take it. Its beneficial effect was almost immediately apparent, and after I had taken it for a week I felt considerably better. I continued to take the medicine, and by the time I had finished the second bottle I was quite well. Indigestion, dizziness, drowsiness and pains had all disappeared and I could find some pleasure in life again. From that day to this I have been a firm believer in the curative power of Mother Seigel's Syrup and I am careful never to be without a supply of it in my house: for not only is it a sure cure for indigestion but as a regulator of the system and purifier of the blood it has no equal.

After war, depression; after depression revival and progress. The outlook for our country is good—worthy of the great race now being evolved.

APPLICATION TO SET ASIDE A DECREE.

AT the High Court yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee, an application was made to set aside a decree passed against Keshavjee Shamjee Budhbatti in favour of William Watson and Co.

Mr. Husen Budrudin Tyebji, instructed by Mr. Madhavji Virji, solicitor, applied for a rule nisi on behalf of Keshavji Shamji Budhbatti, defendant in suit No. 150 of 1900, calling upon the Official Assignee of the estate of William Watson and Co. to show cause why the exparte decree passed against him in the suit should not be set aside. Counsel read the affidavit in support of the application. It stated that the defendant was a sub-engineer in the employ of the Port Trust of Karachi. The plaintiffs, Messrs. William Watson and Co., had filed the suit against him for the recovery of Rs. 7,110 with 12 per cent. interest from 27th January 1900. It was filed against him in his capacity of an engineer of the Cutch State, in which he had been serving at the time, and plaintiffs alleged that they had acted at his request as bankers and agents to the Executive Engineer of the State of Cutch in Bombay and as such had made payments from time to time to him and on his account. The defendant said the Cutch State had an account with the plaintiffs in the name of the Executive Engineer of the Cutch State long before the filing of the suit; and articles of machinery, workshop stores, and other things were from time to time ordered out by the Engineer's Department through the plaintiff's firm the dealings extending over Rs. 80,000. The accounts being in the name of the Executive Engineer of the Cutch State, the payments were made either by the Dewan or by Mr. Mansukhram Suriaram the Bombay agent of the State, and not by him (the defendant) as alleged. Apart from these dealings on behalf of the State he had a separate account in his own name with the plaintiffs, who had filed a suit against him in respect of it, and which was settled by him long ago. When the summons was served on him as Executive Engineer of the Cutch State, he sent it over to the Dewan for disposal. He was informed the plaintiffs and their assistants spoke to his Highness the Rao of Cutch and his officials on the subject, but the State held the accounts to be incorrect. About a year ago, he had left the service of the State. Only a few days ago he came to know at Karachi of an exparte decree having been passed against him personally. He knew it on 23rd January last. He averred the decree was improperly obtained as he had nothing personally to do with the account. Though it was passed four years ago, the plaintiffs had taken no steps to execute it against him personally. The plaintiffs having become insolvents, he called upon the Official Assignee, in whom their estate was vested, to consent to the decree being set aside, but he had received no reply to his communication. In the circumstances he prayed the Court to grant a rule nisi against Mr. N. C. Macleod, the Official Assignee in the terms stated above.

His lordship granted the rule.

ARRIVAL OF THE R. I. M. S. CANNING.

The Royal Indian Marine Steamers Canning, Commander N. F. J. Wilson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, which port she left on the 20th instant. She brought the under mentioned details:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Graham, Suffolk Regiments; Lieutenant Vernon Harecourt, Welsh Regiment; Captain Barrington, Lieutenant Wilkinson, Major and Mrs. O'Donnell and 2 children, West York Regiment; Major and Mrs. Cardozo R.A.M.C. and child: Major and Mrs. Hall and 2 children, Captain Longstoff, R. A. M. C. Colonel Mayne and two sisters, Indian army, Mrs. Bell, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Bell Headquarters staff; Assistant Surgeon De Penning and two others, wife of gunner Benfold and two children, R. I. Marine; 109 European details, 12 women, and 26 children; 4 native details, 41 followers, 5 women, and 7 children.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

The following Races sailed on Saturday the 20th:—

H. E. LORD CURZON'S CHALLENGE CUP RACE.

Names of Boats.	All'anoes on Course.	Time Entered by
	M S	
Forella	Scratch	Mr C F R Scovell
Sapphire	9 00	Capt. Winter R E and Mr R H H Hopkins
Melody	11 50	Mr J B H Macbeth

Course No 10—17·6 Miles—From Committee Vessel round North Karanja Buoy round South Karanja Buoy round Committee Vessel leaving them to starboard round South Karanja Buoy thence round North Karanja Buoy leaving them to Port and finishing at Committee Vessel.

HANDICAP RACE "A AND B" CLASS AND TOMTIT'S (AMALGAMATED).

Names of Boats.	All'anoes on Course.	Time Entered by
	M S	
Trixie	23 24	Mr R G Monteath
Erin	23 24	Mr R H Grisand
Stella	Scratched	Lt-Col H W Boyd I M S
Tomtit	28 1	Dr F M Gibson
Meg	38 1	Mr C H Byrne
Midget	41 56	Officers R A

Course No 8—11.7 Miles—From Committee Vessel round Soth Karanja Buoy round Sunk Rock round Committee Vessel round North Karanja Buoy and finishing at Committee Vessel leaving all marks to starboard.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 23.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Admiralty Suit.

1-02—Crawford B and C—The Bombay Flour Mills Co Ltd vs The owners of s s Varak—Chitnavis B and N Long Causes.

394-01—Tyabji D and Co—Damodar Umersey vs Bai Amba widow and another—K B Mehta.

163-03—Ardeshir H D and Co—Nowroji Jehangir Hormusji vs Peston Jehangir Hormusji anothers—Pestonji K and K and Kanga and P.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice RUSSEL.

Short Causes.

713-01—Bhaishunker K and G—Luchminarayan Makhanlal and others vs Bunaux Ganeshdas and others.

134-01—Maganlal J and G—Vithaldas Gober and others vs Rascol widow and others

670-03—Bhaishunker K and G—Kanayalal Busdewdas and others vs Fatechand Bhawani—Little and Co.

744-03—Manockji J and M—Manockji Muncherji Bottlevalla and others vs Govindji Veerum.

40-04—Mulla and M—Mathuradas Ramdas vs N C Macleod. For Investigation of PAUPERISM.

21-03—In person—Sheikh Mohideen vs Mahomed Hashum Banatwalla Daphtary and F.

3-04—In per on Rambai Sitaram vs Mahadew Nanakram and others—Mulla and M.

Suits for hearing and final Disposal. Long Causes.

5-03—Thakurdas and Co.—Kessowjee Dossa and others vs Gokuldas Manockdal and others—Kanga and Patell—In person—Part heard.

30-04—M B Chothia—Inshaw Jamshedji Mistry vs Gordhandas vs Wagaji—Mulla and M—Short Cause.

Testamentary Suit.

753-02-29-03—Smetham B and N—Benjamin Santa Anna Pereira vs Antonio Sebastial Pereira—Edgelow G and W.

13-03—Manibhai J and M—Jthebai widow vs Jethabhai Veram—Little and Co.

1-01—D Khit and D—Dalichand Jamnitram Nahakhan vs Ochara Nanabhai Haridas—Nadirsha and Tyabji. Long Causes.

217—01—M B Chothia—Hurkisson Bhsera vs Runchord Jivan and others—S and J and Mulla and Mulla.

337-03—Payne and Co—Frajji Dorabji vs Chandulla Khusalji—Watts G and Co.

235-03—Ardeshir H D and Co—Vaghjiji Gopal and others vs Merchji Popatji and others—Frabji D and Co.

727-02—Chitnis and V—Bhaishunath Balkrishna vs Ishwant Mahadeo—Dephcar and F.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BATLY.

AT 2-30 P.M.

To Speak to the Minutes of the decree.

604-02—Payne and Co—Sedick Hossain and others vs—Haji Sulemen Abdul Wahed and others—Edgelow G and Smetham B and Little and Co.

Before the Hon Mr. Justice CROWE.

For dismissal.

418-01—Malvi H and M Narmadabai vs Purshotam Madan and others Cragie L and C.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal. Long Causes.

218-03—Edgelow G and W Mahomed Ali Khan bin Hajee Mahomed Wahedkhan vs Mirza Mahomed Hajee Abdool Shirazi Craigie L and O.—Part heard.

163-03—Jamsetjee and R Vishvanath Moreshwar Arja and others vs Hyder Saheb Abdulali Miya Saheb Sarafali—Smetham B and N—Part heard.

639-02 Mulla and M Champsey Anjirbandhora vs Bai Ruttonbai Widow (this hunscr K and G Past heard.

319-03 Nanu and H Nowroji Banockji Parvez vs Walter Long and others Payne and Co.

217-02—Maithavjee V Hirilal Jamnadas and others vs Hargovindas Jethanidas and other Mahabhai J and M

331-03—Srabji and J—Hansraj Damodar and another vs Jamnabai widow—Mulla and M. all Ardeshir H. D and Co—(For postponement.)

Edgelow G and W Sodomnas Cursondas Valvdas vs Manockvalue widow and other Ranshukhial J and H

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," see that name and figure head "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

The promise of a Parisian savant to produce a ballot of hypnotised dancers should be easy enough of fulfilment. If a tithe of what the scientists claim be true. On what so far as one may judge, is unimpeachable authority M. Jules Janet, a distinguished Parisian hospital surgeon, saved the life of a patient by hypnotising her into another personality. Unable to assimilate food, owing to violent hysteria, the girl was apparently dying. Janet induced a somnambulistic condition. She recovered immediately, was able to take nourishment, put on flesh, became physically another creature, as we are bidden to believe, she had become mentally. To combat the return of the hysteria with the waning effects of the influence she was re-hypnotised. Each time she came round she had no recollection of anything that had passed between the stages of her normal existence. In her hypnotised condition she sat for and passed an examination which previously she had failed to negotiate. Upon recovery she knew the date of the month and the year, but was suprised to note alterations about her house; and did not recognise people with whom she had become acquainted while hypnotised. When Dr. Janet removed the spell from her, all her old illness returned and she seemed likely to die until he again hypnotised her. Then all went well once more.

In a paper on "Early Victorian Characteristics" in the "Independent Review," Mr. E. S. P. Haynes says: "The Early Victorian seems to have had generous impulses, coupled with a perilous tendency to cant, a robust sense of humour, tempered by a somewhat barbaric prudery and a profound conviction that no one deserved to be alive who did not find life worth living. A woman ought, par excellence to be guileless, fragile, inconsequent, loyal, and virtuous to the verge of imbecility. Those lines of Kingsley which have won an immortality in copy-books beginning, 'Be good, sweet maid and let who will be clever' are more characteristic of the time than one likes to think and admirably illustrate the Early Victorian enthusiasm for the obvious and for the "Nonconformist meat tea" style of thought and expression. Most elderly people now alive must have known in their youth of at least one household where the bare mention of George Eliot's name was tabooed and young ladies about to be married were often prevented from looking at their marriage settlements, because these documents made provision for possible children.

A very extraordinary proclamation has just been issued by the Mayor of the Kansas town of Severance, which has no less than 1,500 inhabitants. "During the year of 1904," declares Mayor Wyncoop, under the seal of his office, every bachelor in Severance must accept any offer of marriage made him by any unmarried lady in the city or give a good and sufficient reason for his refusal. Such reason will be considered invalid unless the bachelor is already engaged. Any bachelor violating the provisions of this proclamation will be considered an improper person to inhabit the city of Severance and steps will be taken to deprive him of his citizenship.

All Rome has discovered that Pope Pius has an abundant sense of humour. The other day the Vatican architect, Constantino Schnedier, had occasion to see the Holy Father in order to submit some plans. As he was retiring Pius X. smilingly said: Mr. Schneider, do you know that we are related? The architect was astonished, but Pius X. added: Well, Schneider in German signifies just what Sarto means in Italian a tailor; therefore we must come from the same family. Once before the pope had joked on his family name when remarking that the Church in Italy was much rent by dissensions, he called However I am a good tailor, and I mean to repair the damage very quickly.

A case of novel interest, says the London correspondent of the "Sheffield Telegraph," will shortly be heard in the Courts. It is the custom of the Chief Rabbi and the Board of Shecheta to issue licences to Jewish butchers to sell Kosher meat, the functions of the Board of Shecheta consisting in ensuring that meat intended for Jewish consumption is killed according to Hebrew ordinances. When these authorities are satisfied that any butcher is not keeping meat strictly Kosher they revoke the licence. Some time back a case of this sort arose in Liverpool with the result that the Jewish butchers' brethren bringing an action against the Chief Rabbi and the local Shechetas Board, claiming £2,000 for losses incurred in their business.

For chasing on foot for the fun of it does not appeal to the average person as an enjoyable recreation, but according to a New York paper, Trenton is the headquarters of an organisation of men who thoroughly enjoy a lively chase over field, through dale and wood after nimble-footed Reynard, who never fails to give them a long run. The organisation is probably the only one of its kind in the State, and is made up largely of lithe-limbed farmers' sons with a sprinkling of city bred sportsmen.

A basket recently changed hands in California which took the squaw who made it three years to complete. It was in the form of a fancy workbasket, entirely covered with the down of woodpeckers, scalps among which were number of hanging loops of strung beads, and around the rim an upright row of little black quails' plumes. All together there were eighty plumes, which required the sacrifice of as many quails and at least a hundred and fifty woodpeckers had been robbed to furnish the beautiful scarlet nap for the outside. It was originally purchased from the squaw who designed it for 25 dollars yet it was sold not very long ago for 1,025 dollars.

Eels are so highly prized in Germany that the supply is generally short of the demand and an enterprising German firm has therefore started an eeling industry in the lower Nile Delta. The industry is centred in Matarich-Mensaich, a station on the railway, where (says Commercial Intelligence) a large depot has been established to which the eels are brought for sale by the fishermen, who receive for them about 1-2 Leach. Before dispatch to Trieste, whence they are sent to Hamburg by rail, the eels are cleaned, rubbed with salt, and packed in casks between layers of ice impregnated with the antiseptic formalin. It is expected that when the scheme is in full working order no less than about 60 tons, or 150,000 eels will be sent from Alexandria weekly.

The nearest historical parallel to the tragic termination of the Whitaker Wright case is to be found in the pages of the "Annual Register" for 1795. The Rev. William Jackson, who was tried before the Court of King's Bench in Dublin on April 23 of that year for the crime of high treason died in the dock from the effects of poison before sentence was pronounced upon him. Though the Coroners jury found that there was no evidence as to how or by whom the poison was administered there is but little doubt that the prisoner's life was ended by his own act. He had been remanded for a week after the jury had found him guilty in order that Curran, his counsel might move an arrest of judgment and he had breakfasted with his wife on the morning of his death. His suicide was perhaps prompted by consideration for his family, for, had the sentence of the law been carried out, his property which was considerable would have been forfeited to the Crown.

The story of how the beautiful hymn "Abide with me," came into being is recalled by the efforts which are being made to complete the rebuilding of the Lower Berkeam Church, which was begun thirty years ago in memory of the author of the hymn, the Rev. Henry Francis Lyte. The first vicar of the church, Mr. Lyte for twenty years laboured among the fishermen of the little fishing port refusing all preferment and at the age of fifty-four he found himself doomed to die of consumption. In sorrow at having to leave his work unfinished he prayed that it might be granted to him to write something which would live to the glory of God when he was dead. His prayer was granted, and he wrote "Abide with me" on the last evening that he ever spent at Brixham after preaching to his flock for the last time and as the sun was setting over the ships that lay in the harbour. Next morning he started for the Riviera and died there a month later.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	4	8
B Mandvi, Chakla, Cumbhar khadi and Dongri	18	21	41
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	37	35	56
D Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	4	6	11
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	41	37	61
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	3	5	11
G Mahim and Worli	1	2	7
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Residents and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	13	19
Total	117	123	214
Total plague deaths to date	208,743	218,620	
Same date last year	181	154	293

INOCULATION.

The Statement of plague prophylactic issued from the Plague Research Laboratory, Bombay, on the 21th February was as under:—Medical Officer I. C. Kenan Devan Hills Produce Coy, Ltd. Munaar S. India, 50 doses,

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Bombay, 18th July, 1903.

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NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

PROF. Boyd Daw kins has performed a publ service in drawing public attention to the question of steam coal, says the "Broad Arrow" What he wants is an official inquiry which shall be exhaustive. What should be done is to ascertain exactly how much of the fuel is exported, how long it is likely to last, and what foundation there is for the idea that there are thicker seams of it than we have yet touched. If the probabilities are that the quantity is limited immediate steps should be taken by the Government to secure such a valuable asset for the Power whose very existence depends on naval efficiency. To buy out the owner might be a costly business in the first instance, but it would be cheap in the long run. It might too, with judicious management be made an excellent financial transaction, by regulating the price paid for coal supplied to the Navy with regard to the number of years the coal will last, and so making provision for the payment of interest and capital. As to the suggestion that the export of Welsh coal is necessary to prosparity, it is unworthy even of the men who make it."

The December "Monthly Review" contained a vigorous attack, by "Eques," on the new cavalry tactics advocated by the Commander-in-Chief. In the February 'Monthly' a cavalry officer who writes under the name of "Cavalry" replies. The two writers agree that the horse is really the principal weapon of cavalry, but, while "Eques" would retain the sword and the lance, "Cavalry" argues in favour of the rifle instead of the lance. Training in the future, says 'Cavalry,' should be based on the recognition of what war is really like, and not on the so-called 'Cavalry' spirit,' which I cannot define better than by the word "Brag."

Viscount Wolseley has written as follows to a correspondent with reference to the falling off shown in the last annual report of the Inspector-General of Recruiting:—Farm House, Glynde, Lewes, January, 28, 1904. Sir,—In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of yesterday on the subject of our Army recruiting I have the honour to inform you that I do not believe our Army will ever be in a satisfactory condition until we pay our soldiers at least according to the current rate of wages given for unskilled labour. The American Army is the only one I know of which, like our own, is obtained upon the system of voluntary enlistment. But the American Government wiser than our own, pay their men well, and the result is that American Army, as far as it goes in numbers, is I believe, the finest army in the world. Until we adopt a similar method for obtaining recruits our Army will never be in a thoroughly satisfactory state, nor worthy in every way of representing the Sovereign and the nation it serves.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant, Wolseley, F. M.

The day has not yet arrived says the "Broad Arrow" when to be dismissed from the Service will be felt by the rank-and-file to be as great a disgrace as it is now felt by the commissioned officer; but the good time may be coming more quickly than is apprehended, when Lord Roberts's description of his force in South Africa will be an accepted truism regarding the whole British soldiery. 'Heroes in field; gentlemen in camp or quarters.'"

The suggestion that the Director-General of Military Intelligence should encourage officers to study modern languages is a sound one. But although he can, so far as the limited means at his disposal will allow, employ linguists, it is not his business to see that they are brought into the Army. That is the duty of the Director of Military Education. It is for him to encourage the study of modern languages by giving them a foremost place in the syllabuses for the entrance examinations to the Army, and by sternly refusing to listen to the supporters of education in dumb tongues. Latin is not spoken except "to adorn a moral or to point a tale," and Cæsar's Commentaries are of little value now as a work on tactics. Greek for some reason has fallen into disrepute, and yet there is still a Greek nation and a Greek language. But the Greek of Oxford would not be comprehended in the Athens of to-day. We have already alluded to the remarks made by the Committee on Military Education on the teaching of modern languages, and must again draw attention to the illogical views they hold on that subject. Having admitted that a study of languages must form part of a sound general education, they recommended that instruction in French and German should be discontinued at the military college. Had this recommendation been accepted, then at the very age when mental discipline is most desirable the cadets would have lost all instruction in one of the most valuable subjects of their future profession. It is not to be supposed that with the meagre staff allowed at Sandhurst and Woolwich languages can be taught to those who have no knowledge of them, but they can be maintained and improved. It is therefore satisfactory to note that the cadets have not been deprived of the means of keeping up their knowledge of these very important subjects.

The Committee considered that as an inducement to officers to study modern languages they should earn a substantial addition to their daily pay by qualifying as interpreters in certain languages. This suggestion is a good one, and it is surprising that it has not been already adopted. The question arises as to what might be taken as a substantial addition, but on that point we do not think the officers would be difficult to please. Their daily pay is so very small that any addition to it would be substantial. A review of past estimates show that in days gone by that much abused body the Treasury actually allowed £4000 per annum for rewards for proficiency in languages, and no doubt that sum would again be granted. That being so, an annual addition to pay of £20 would give us two hundred interpreters, whose retaining fee should depend on their power to interpret. A larger number does not seem necessary, and by limiting the post of interpreter to company officers a steady flow would be maintained. However, as before remarked, the encouragement must begin early. The aspirant for military fame must not be sickened in his youth by being compelled to master the rudiments of dead languages which he has quite wit enough to know will be of no use to him as a soldier.

The Admiralty has just called the attention of the officers of the fleet to a very important matter; and the order given should in my opinion, be rigidly enforced. Constant complaint is being made as to the undergunning of British ships, and the authorities have, during the last year or so had two consecutive committees at work in casting out superfluous weights of stores and fittings from our present ships, and making arrangements to prevent their being placed on board the new ships which are being laid down. The weight thus displaced will be absorbed in an added amount of guns, munitions, armour, or coal. But, bad as the introduction of extra weights may be in the larger ships of the fleet, it is infinitely more detrimental to the lighter torpedo craft; and especially so to our fast destroyers. Like greyhounds, such craft must carry no limber. An order calling attention to the fact that extra weights and fittings have been placed on board torpedo-boat destroyers, without official sanction, to such an extent as to affect their stability and speed has been issued, and the necessity of avoiding this in future pointed out. The order further states that no additions whatever are to be made to the fittings of these vessels without the sanction of the Admiralty itself. As the speed of a destroyer is, next her stability, her most important quality, it must be admitted this injunction is a timely one.

Another matter which is receiving well-deserved attention is the all-important one of misfires. In a closely contested action at sea, a series of miss-fires, especially from the primary 12inch. armament of our battleships, might easily spell disaster by turning the balance of the scale in favour of our enemies. Every effort to reduce miss-fires is therefore, to be warmly welcomed. One is glad to see this is realised at the Admiralty, and that in future the officer of the quarters is to be held responsible that the breech mechanism of the guns under his charge, together with their firing arrangements, are in an efficient condition. The gunnery lieutenant is also to make a thorough examination of these parts at least once a month and the results of these inspections are to be included in the half-yearly gunnery report. Experience has shown that the parts most likely to bring about miss-fires is the eccentricity of the striker, firing pin or lock contact; and usually through the insufficient protection of these parts. The limit of eccentricit, of the striker firing pin, or lock contact is '03 of an inch. The electrical firing circuits are also likely to get faulty and become short circuited; the connections to the battery become slackened through the vibration of recoil, &c; and it is to these points that close attention will need to be paid if miss fires are to be reduced to the minimum, as they assuredly should be.

THE fortress of Saugor in the Central Provinces following the example of so many of the old strongholds of India, is about to lose the last remnant of its military character and to be passed over to the civil power. Though it never had the strategic value that belonged to the forts of Chunar or Asirgarh, as commanding the main routes of intercourse, Saugor was the military centre of the Peshwa's power in those western possessions which slipped from his grasp under the rising power of Gwalior and Holkar. An incredible amount of wealth is said to have been taken out of it when it was reduced by the Central India freebooter Amir Khan.

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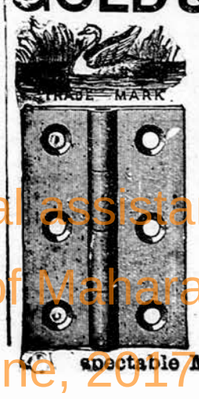

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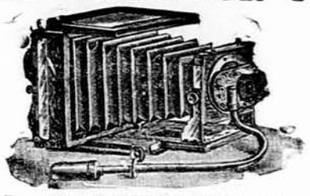

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THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

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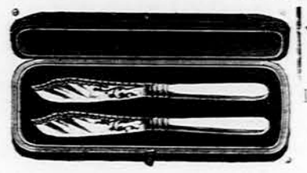
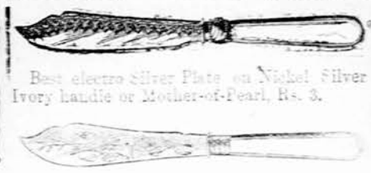


Sterling Silver Blades. Mother-of-Pearl handles, in case, Rs. 35.



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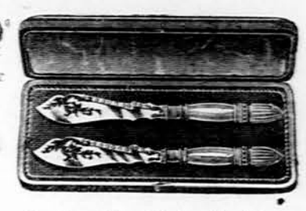

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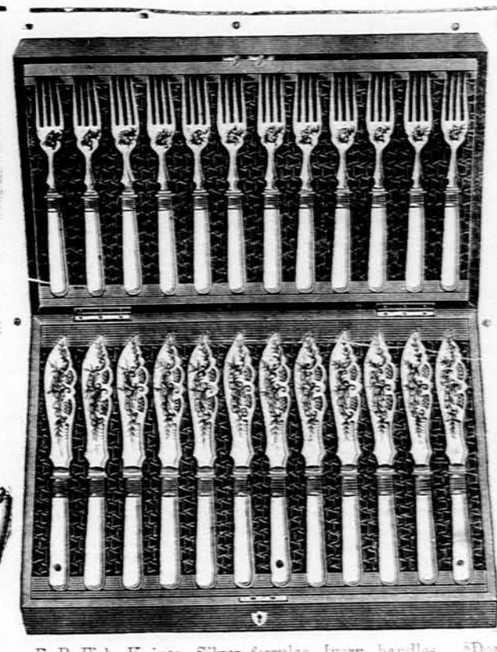

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